

# LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

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LIAISON

Volume 63

Number 2

February 1961

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## A Librarian's Calendar

February 22nd.—London and Home Counties Branch, Chaucer House, 6 p.m. A.G.M. followed by Roy Jenkins, M.P., on "The struggle against literary censorship".

British Institute of Recorded Sound, 38 Russell Square, W.C.1.; 3 p.m. J. W. Lambert on "Recorded literature and drama".

N.W. Polytechnic course, Chaucer House, 2.30 p.m. J. B. Walsh and T. E. Callander on "The investigation of library routines".

March 2nd.—Youth Libraries Section, Holborn Central Library. A.G.M. 7.45 p.m., preceded by tour of library starting at 6 p.m.

March 8th.—N.W. Polytechnic course, Aslib, 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.1, 2.30 p.m. J. Mills and B. C. Vickery on "Classification and information retrieval".

March 14th.—Aslib and British Institute of Management Conference, Connaught Rooms, W.C.2, on "New technical libraries in industrial organizations".

March 15th.—S.W. Branch A.G.M., Council Chamber, Trowbridge.

March 22nd.—N.W. Polytechnic course, Chaucer House, 2.30 p.m. W. A. Munford on "Research into the history of libraries".

April 5th-7th.—L.A. Committees and Council.

April 7th-9th.—A.A.L. Annual Conference, St. John's College, York.

April 14th-17th.—Reference, Special and Information Section Conference, Cambridge.  
County Libraries Section weekend conference, St. Mary's College, Durham.

May 5th-7th.—South-Western Branch Conference, Ryde, I.O.W.



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# THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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The new building, which was opened in September, 1960, has a total floor area of 60,000 sq. ft. and is built round three sides of the original bookstack. The total accommodation in the library as a whole will be 450,000 vols. and 780 readers. The account includes three floor plans. Cost of the building was £390,000; fixtures and furnishings, £40,000.		
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Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1

Editor:

J. D. REYNOLDS, F.L.A.

Vol. 63 No. 2

February 1961

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

# BRITISH TECHNOLOGY INDEX

## PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

A GUIDE to the latest developments in British technology could be on your desk within six weeks of their publication in a wide range of periodicals. Prompt, authoritative and of permanent value to industry and libraries alike, it would offer in readily usable form a conspectus of current information and trends in your field and all related fields. This new publication is planned by the Library Association in response to the demand of technologists and librarians who know the need.

BRITISH TECHNOLOGY INDEX has been designed as an improvement on previous indexes of this kind, being in a single, alphabetical arrangement of subjects, and would provide a **cumulated annual volume**, permitting the monthly parts to be discarded. British technical periodicals are inadequately indexed at present and the problem grows in difficulty with the frequent appearance of new titles. The needs of subscribers would be taken into account in the development of the INDEX to meet changing conditions.

It is intended initially to analyse about 400 titles (over one-third of which are not currently abstracted elsewhere) and to produce 11 monthly issues, excluding August, and a bound annual cumulation. The subscription will be approximately £15 15s. (50 dollars).

If you feel that you could support and subscribe to such a project as BRITISH TECHNOLOGY INDEX and have not received one of the copies of the prospectus already widely distributed to libraries, please let us know. If sufficient support is received it is hoped to begin publication in January 1962. *Libraries with standing orders for all L.A. publications are requested to confirm that they would support this INDEX.*

British industry's continued expansion depends on her native skill plus the swift use of technical knowledge, which is recorded—and scattered—in the technical press. BRITISH TECHNOLOGY INDEX would be able to keep you up to date on new technical developments, by enabling you to trace the articles which could help you.

Your technical staff deserve it.

# THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

William S. Mitchell, M.A., Ph.D.  
*Librarian*

THE University Library, Newcastle upon Tyne (formerly King's College Library), was officially opened on 28th September, 1960, by Sir Frank Francis, K.C.B., Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum.

The original library, which was built in 1926 to the design of A. Dunbar Smith, was in shape like the letter T, the horizontal bar being the reading room with a stack room below, and the vertical a stack room of five storeys. The new building is built round three sides of the original bookstack, leaving light wells to the old building on the east and west and is composed of a main central building on six floors, together with an east wing of six floors and a west wing of five floors, and a three-storey, semi-circular block projecting from the north side of the main building. The total floor area of the extension is approximately 60,000 sq. ft., as compared with the 20,000 sq. ft. of the old library. The total accommodation in the library as a whole will be 450,000 volumes and 780 readers.

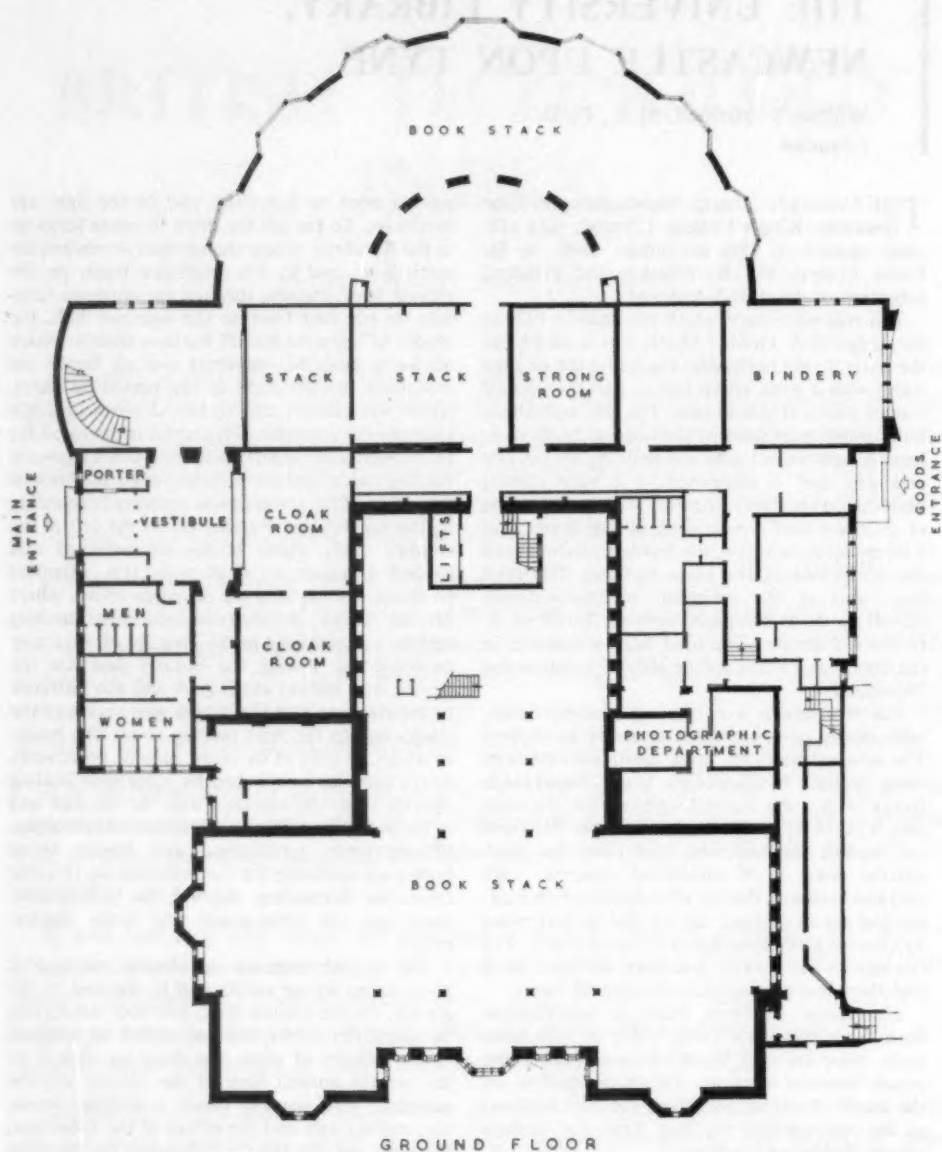
The structure is a reinforced concrete frame, with floors of pre-stressed concrete tee-beams. The external walls are brick cavity construction, using Ibstock Multi-Golden Brown hand-made facing bricks; the internal walls are for the most part 9 in. or 4½ in. brick plastered, the flat roofs are asphalt finished; the roof over the semi-circular wing is of reinforced concrete, with cranked beams on the line of radials to allow near-vertical patent glazing; the flat slab is perforated by circular glass dome lights of various sizes. The copings to the parapet walls are Portland stone and there is a copper roof over the lift room.

Aluminium windows, built to specification, have been used with Verde Oliva sills; in some cases, there are also Verde Oliva surrounds and panels between windows. The large windows on the north elevation, including the bay windows of the semi-circular building, have San Stefano marble linings and mullions.

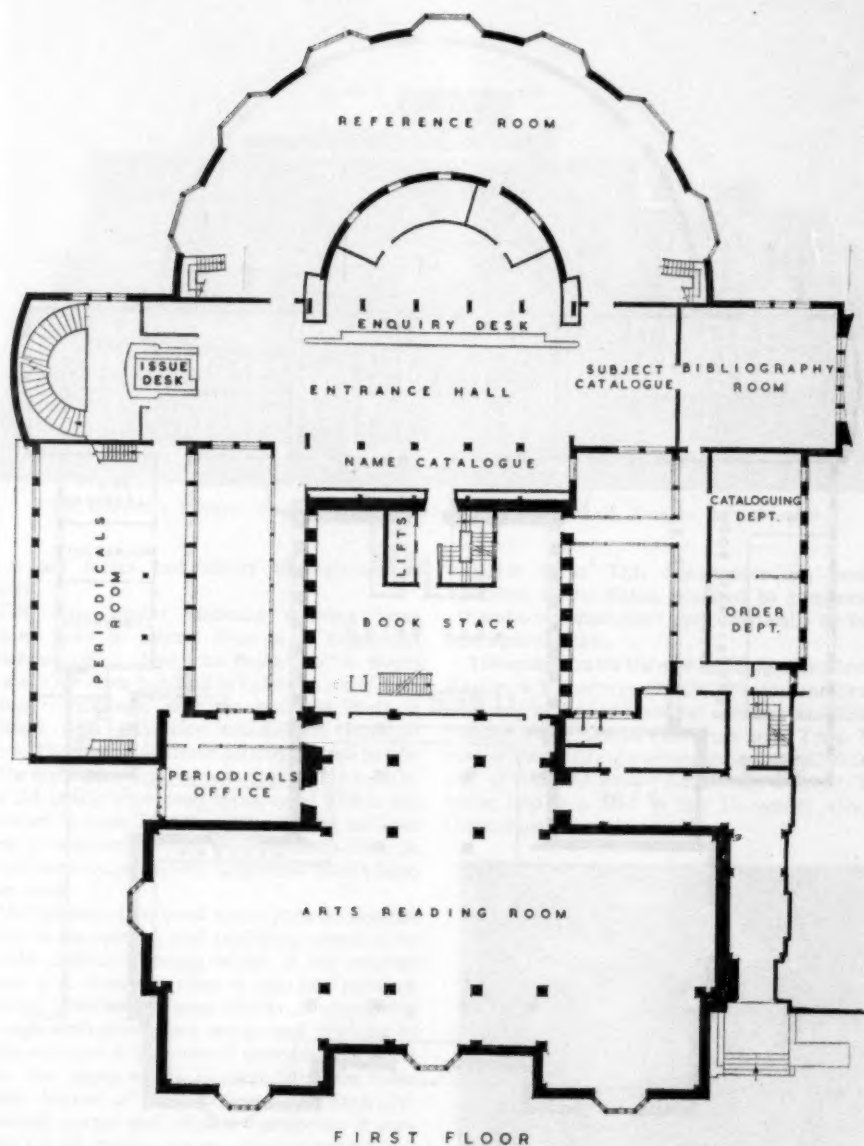
The entrance is on the west side of the building and may be approached from the end of the Quadrangle near the Percy Building, from Queen Victoria Road, or from Eldon Place. Across the vestibule is the cloakroom where coats, cases and

parcels must be deposited, and to the right are lavatories. To the left the main staircase leads up to the first floor, where the services to readers are carried on, and to the exhibition room on the second floor. Passing through the entrance turnstile on the first floor to the entrance hall, the reader will pass on his left the issue desk at which all loans must be registered and all books are examined; to the right is the periodical room, where the current and unbound parts of 2,000 journals are available. This room is provided for the consultation of periodicals and is not a general reading room, and the unbound parts may not be taken out of the room unless borrowed according to the regulations. Further on to the left is the enquiry desk, where books are returned and readers' enquiries are dealt with; this is flanked by doors leading into the reference room, where general works of reference and those dealing mainly with subjects in the Faculty of Arts may be consulted. Facing the enquiry desk are the author and subject catalogues and the entrance to the staircase and lifts which give access to the stacks and to the Arts reading room (the books in which, in spite of its name, may be borrowed), which can also be reached by a corridor leading directly from the entrance hall. At the east end of the hall is the bibliography room, where subject bibliographies, catalogues, and books about books are available for consultation or, in some cases, for borrowing. Beyond the bibliography room are the cataloguing and order departments.

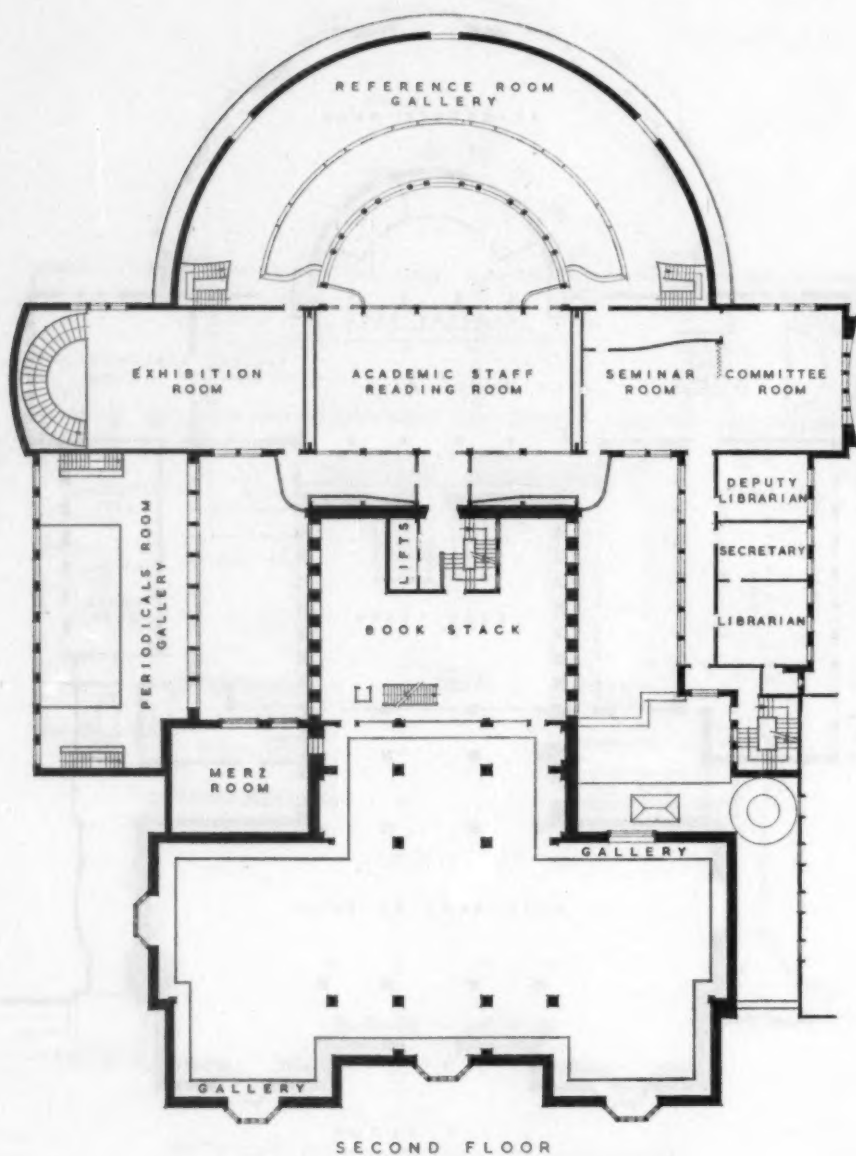
The central staircase, as already mentioned, gives access to the stacks and to the rest of the library. On the ground floor, one floor down, will be found the books and periodicals on subjects in the Faculty of Arts; one floor up, that is to say, on the second floor of the library, are the academic staff reading room, a seminar room, committee room and the offices of the Librarian, Secretary and the Deputy Librarian. On the third floor are books on pure science subjects, and the pure science reading room; on the fourth floor, works on applied science and the applied science reading room; on the fifth floor are works on medicine. Apart from the reading rooms,



The University Library, Newcastle upon Tyne: Ground floor plan



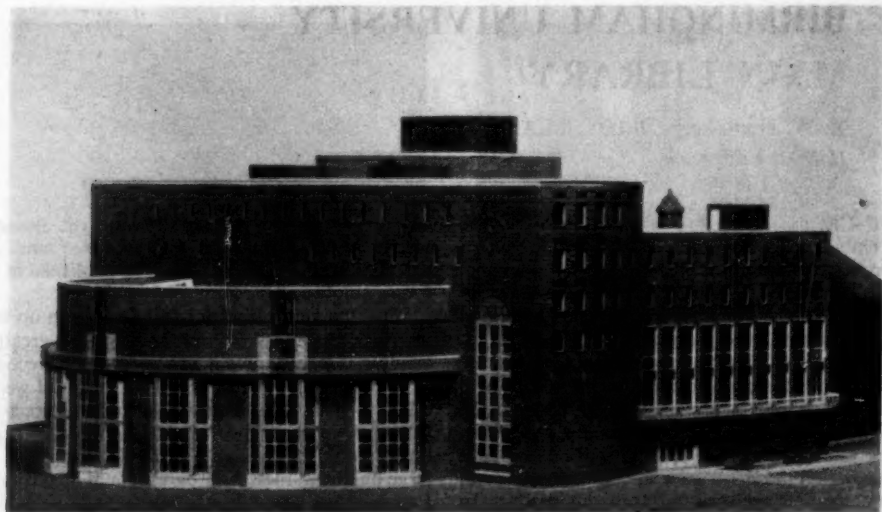
The University Library, Newcastle upon Tyne: First floor plan



SECOND FLOOR

The University Library, Newcastle upon Tyne: Second floor plan





The University Library, Newcastle upon Tyne: North West elevation, showing main entrance

there are tables and chairs throughout the stacks.

The semi-circular staircase running from ground floor to second floor is of reinforced concrete, with a clear span from floor to floor; its walls are flush panelled in Lebanon cedar with walnut mouldings, and the staircase itself is finished with travertine treads and terrazzo risers. The central staircase serving the full height of the building is finished in terrazzo; this and the two lift shafts have been constructed within the old stack rooms. In the reading rooms and the stack rooms, the flooring is of linoleum tiles; in the administrative section, hardwood blocks have been used.

The lighting in the book stacks is by fluorescent tubes; in the seminar and exhibition rooms there is cold cathode lighting, whilst in the reading rooms and elsewhere there is tungsten lighting. Heating is by low pressure hot water circulating through embedded floor panels and working in conjunction with a system of mechanical ventilation. The steam supply is taken from the main boiler house of the College. Mechanically-operated supply and exhaust ventilation is provided for all reading rooms, seminar rooms and stack rooms, and for many of the staff rooms; the ventilation plant, including filter and heater, are on the sixth floor.

The photographic department on the ground floor has full air-conditioning provided by a

separate plant. This department has power-operated sliding doors, operated by compressed air and controlled electro-pneumatically by foot-operated switches.

The architects for the new building were Messrs. Easton & Robertson, Cusdin, Preston and Smith of London, and the general contractors Messrs. Stanley Miller Ltd. of Newcastle upon Tyne. The cost of the building was approximately £390,000, and of the fixtures and furnishings £40,000. The entire cost was met by the University Grants Committee.



# BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY

## MAIN LIBRARY

K. W. Humphreys, B.Litt., M.A.

*University Librarian*

SINCE the beginning of this century, the University of Birmingham has been housed on two sites about four miles apart. The original buildings were at Edmund Street in the centre of the city where the Faculties of Arts and Law remained until this summer. The Faculties of Science and Commerce are at Edgbaston and the Faculty of Medicine, next to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, is only a few hundred yards from the main site. It had been intended for more than fifty years that the University should be brought together on the Edgbaston site, but two wars and economic stringencies made it impossible. In 1952 a new start was made in planning a building for the Faculty of Arts and a Library which would be erected concurrently. This project has now been completed as the Library was finished in the summer of 1959 and the Faculty of Arts building was ready in September last year. At the same time the old library building at Edgbaston, the Harding Library, has been converted for use as a

law library. A new medical library, the Barnes Library, was completed last summer and a description of the building will be published in a future number of the RECORD.

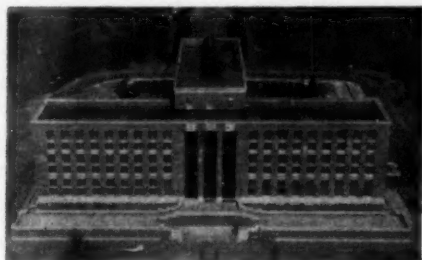
Plans for a new library had been drawn up by my predecessor, Dr. Bonser, but owing to greatly changed circumstances it was necessary to reconsider our needs *de novo*. The architect and I were asked to plan a building which could be erected in two or more stages as it was improbable that funds would be available to meet the cost of a large building unless its progress could be phased. I prepared a schedule of requirements showing the accommodation needed for readers, staff and books, and the relationship which must be observed between the various parts. The main factors to be borne in mind were the necessity for staging the construction, the possibility of almost indefinite extension and flexibility of design. It was agreed that the building should house about 900 readers and a million books. The reader accommodation was based on the calculation of one seat for every four potential readers, the maximum size of the University having been estimated by the University authorities in 1952 to remain at 3,000 students and about 500 staff. The present building represents the first stage in the library's development programme consisting of approximately five-eighths of the building planned in 1952.

The library is in the middle of the new buildings, being erected to the north of the original University site, and will be as nearly central to the whole of the University as possible. Its main, and only public, entrance faces south towards the rest of the University. It occupies a site approximately 250 ft. square, with two or three times the same area available for extension to the north.

The total building will be H-shaped, but only a T-shaped section has so far been completed. The general principle is that the central block—the cross-stroke of the H—houses the main reading rooms which are immediately adjacent to the stacks so that the undergraduate and reference books are easily available in the reading rooms and the research material on the same subjects in stacks on the same level, all on open



Birmingham University Main Library: Entrance hall



Birmingham University Main Library

access. Each of the three main reading rooms has accommodation for 160 readers and about 10,000 volumes. There are seats for over 700 readers and space for nearly half-a-million volumes in the present stage of the building.

The entrance hall of handsome proportions leads directly to the control desk for the issue and return of books; a mechanical conveyor delivers and despatches books at this point to and from all floors of bookstacks. On the left and right of the entrance hall, stairs lead down to cloak-rooms. The periodicals room to the left of the counter can house the current unbound parts of about 15,000 journals. On the right hand side of the entrance is the catalogue hall, where the main catalogue is housed together with general reference books. Leading off from the catalogue hall are the cataloguing room, the accessions room, the office of the superintendent of reader service, the inter-library loan office, and the small wing housing the administrative offices.

On the lower ground floors are various staff rooms, the bindery, photographic department, film service office, microfilm store and plant room. On other floors, as well as reading rooms and stacks, are a rare book room, the Chamberlain State Papers room, a microfilm reading room, seminar rooms and various store rooms.

All floors are 15 ft. high and stacks are 7 ft. 3 in. high; the building is so designed that mezzanine stack floors can be removed to give the 15 ft. height for reading room or similar accommodation, whilst reading rooms could be altered easily to take two floors of stack.

Reading rooms and stacks are fully air-conditioned. The air is water-washed before passing through electrostatic precipitrons; its temperature and humidity are carefully controlled by refrigerators as well as by the heating plant. The artificial lighting is provided by tungsten fittings. The shelving was specially designed to our specification as also was all furniture.



Birmingham University Main Library: Current periodicals room

The building is steel-framed with external piers and walls of brick with red facings and with Darley Dale stone plinths, parapets and copings. The interior finishings include wood block floors (Muhuhu, opepe, beech and other woods), painted walls and ceilings, terrazzo stairs, marble and travertine in the entrance hall and some wall-papers.

The present building was inadequate when it was completed as the book-storage space will be more or less full within a very short time, and, as our student numbers have increased by fifty per cent since 1952, the reading accommodation is insufficient. It will be necessary (especially if, as we now anticipate, our student numbers increase very rapidly during the next ten years), for the next stage to be started very soon and for this second stage to be very much larger than was proposed earlier. It is therefore particularly fortunate that the building was so planned that it could easily be extended and that space has been allocated for future expansion of the library.



Photo: F. W. Rushton  
Birmingham University Main Library: Catalogue hall

## HARWELL ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT LIBRARY

L. J. Anthony, F.L.A.  
*Deputy Librarian, and*  
Miss M. Gosset, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.  
*Librarian*

WHEN the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, which is the parent establishment of the Research Group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, was founded in 1946, the library occupied little more than a few shelves in the corner of an office. The growth was rapid, and in the same year the collection was moved into two small offices in another building, and, in 1947, into a part of the old NAAFI canteen, a relic of the days when Harwell was an R.A.F. station. The next move, in 1949, was into a new office block from which the library has recently been moved into the fine new building that it now occupies.

The library's main purpose is to provide reference, loan and information services for the staff of the Establishment; some 6,000 people, of whom more than 2,000 are in technical or scientific grades. It is also required to provide similar services for the staffs of two other organizations, namely, the Rutherford High Energy Laboratory of the National Institute of Research in Nuclear Science and the Medical Research Council's Radiobiological Unit, both of which are situated just outside the perimeter of the Establishment. To provide these services, there must be complete freedom of access to the Reading Room and Book Stack, but restricted access to other parts of the library where security classified material is housed, and this requirement presented novel planning problems. The library lends material to libraries of other Research Group establishments and to those of the other Groups of the Authority, and provides limited services to university departments, research organizations and firms having contractual arrangements with the Authority. It is also available for use by students at the Reactor School and Isotopes School, both run by the Establishment, and it takes part in the Science Library interlending scheme and is an outlier of the National Central Library.

Besides the Main Library, there are some twenty Divisional libraries, on and off the site,



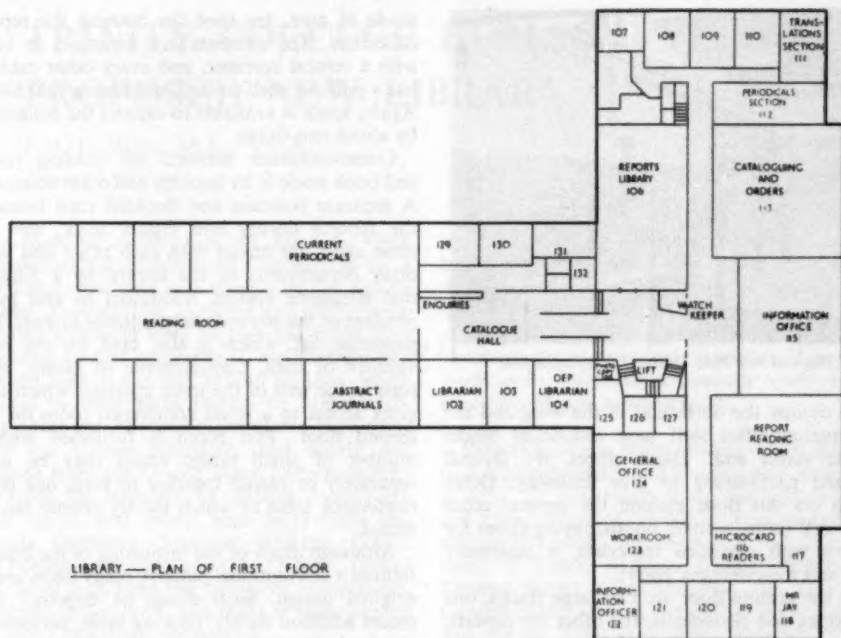
Harwell A.E.R.E. Library

housing small collections of books, periodicals and reports, and the material for these libraries is acquired and processed in the Main Library along with that for its own collections.

The new building, which houses not only the library, but also the Document Reproduction Section, an administratively separate unit which works closely with the library, was designed by the New Works Group of Harwell in conjunction with a small committee composed of members of the library staff and representatives of users. The building follows an H-shaped plan, chosen largely to give flexibility and ease of extension, and the construction is of reinforced concrete faced with brick and cast stone panels. The library occupies the whole of the first floor and one wing of the ground floor, the rest being occupied by the Document Reproduction Section. The total floor area is 40,000 sq. ft., of which the library occupies 30,000 sq. ft., and the estimated cost of the whole building (Library and Reproduction Section) is approximately £200,000.

All the main departments of the library are on the first floor, to which access is obtained by stairs and passenger lift. From the head of the stairs the whole of the reading room is visible beyond the catalogue hall, from which it is divided by





Harwell A.E.R.E. Library: First floor plan

a sound-proof glass partition and double doors, also in glass, and at the far end a large window looks out on the Berkshire downs. The reading room covers 6,000 sq. ft., and will accommodate 21,000 volumes of books and periodicals shelved in nine reading bays and a wide centre aisle. There is seating for fifty-two readers at present, but sufficient space is available to provide accommodation for up to seventy readers should the need arise. A shell concrete roof in the centre aisle is raised some 3 ft. above the general roof level to give clerestory lighting, and the ceiling is arched and covered with acoustic tiles to reduce sound reflection. Artificial lighting is by fluorescent tubes, those in the reading bays being recessed into the tops of the bookcases to give indirect illumination. Bookcases, tables, chairs and fittings are of light oak, the table tops being covered with blue linoleum to match the colour of the chair upholstery. The floor is of cork tiles in two contrasting shades, the lighter colour being used for the centres of bays and aisles, the darker colour forming an edging round the bookcases.

The catalogue hall, which contains the main author and subject catalogues, gives access on

one side to the offices of the Librarian and Deputy Librarian, and on the other to the issue counter with offices behind for the reading room staff. A small room adjoining the catalogue hall houses a Thermofax copier which may be used by readers wishing to make single copies of reference material.

Other departments on the first floor are grouped around the circulation space at the head of the stairs, to ensure maximum accessibility. The information office, reports lending library, cataloguing and orders department, general office and microcard reading room are all in the east wing, although reports may be borrowed from the reports library through an issue hall in the circulation area.

The information office covers 900 sq. ft., and opens directly into the report reading room, where reference copies of reports issued since 1954 may be consulted. Reference copies of earlier reports are kept in the report stack. There is accommodation for twelve readers in the reports reading room and for a further six in the microcard reading room which adjoins it. Offices for the Translations Section and a small staff



Harwell A.E.R.E. Library: Catalogue hall

room occupy the north end of the wing and the information office staff have individual offices at the south end. These offices are divided by light partitioning to give flexibility. Other rooms on this floor include the general office and work room, a small photocopying room for dealing with classified materials, a stationery store and a messengers' room.

On the ground floor are two large stacks, one for books and periodicals, the other for reports, with accommodation for 21,000 volumes and 350,000 reports respectively. Free standing steel shelving of the perforated type, finished in a very pale grey, is used in the book stack, and space is available to increase the shelving by just over two-thirds should the need arise. Five small study rooms have been built into the stack, using removable steel partitioning, and these are available to those who wish to work with library materials over an extended period. In the Report Stack, over 200 lateral filing units, in the same

shade of grey, are used for housing the report collection. The cabinets are arranged in bays with a central corridor, and every other cabinet has a pull-out shelf to facilitate sorting and filing. Again, space is available to expand the collection by about two-thirds.

Communication between the reading room and book stack is by booklift and main staircase. A separate staircase and booklift runs between the reports library and report stack, and all these areas are linked with each other and with other departments of the library by a 2-figure dial telephone system, additional to and independent of the normal site telephone system. The passenger lift, which is also used for the conveyance of mail, consignments of books, etc., runs in the well of the main staircase which also gives access to a small conference room on the second floor. This room is furnished with a number of small tables which may be used separately or placed together to form one large conference table at which twenty people can be seated.

Although much of the furnishing of the library follows a conventional pattern, many items are of original design. Such things as directory and recent addition stands, packing table, periodicals check desk, microcard cabinets, issue counter and some of the staff desks were made to architect's specifications, based on the designs originated by the library staff. Commercially available equipment has been used whenever possible, as, for instance, in the stationery store, where steel cabinets with adjustable shelving, having movable vertical divisions, have been used to ensure flexibility and the best use of space. Similar units are used behind the main issue counter to house issue records, microfilms, stationery, pamphlet files and returned material.

The rate of expansion in the nuclear energy field is exceptionally fast, about 4,000 volumes of books and periodicals and nearly 30,000 copies (13,000 titles) of reports being added annually, but by following a vigorous weeding policy, it is expected that the building will provide for about fifteen years' growth.

[In a report which appeared in the October *Liaison* on the opening of the new Harwell library, it was incorrectly stated that the Document Reproduction Section was administratively the responsibility of the librarian. Although housed in the same block as the library, this section comes under the General Secretary.

It should also be made clear that the figure in the same report of "4,000 loans a year" refers to loans made by other sources to Harwell. The total annual issue by the U.K.A.E.A. library at Harwell is about 100,000 items.—Ed.]



Harwell A.E.R.E. Library: Enquiry desk and reading room



# TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN PROPOSED NEW LIBRARY

F. J. E. Hurst, M.A., A.L.A.

*Deputy Librarian*

*International competition.* In January, 1960, an international architectural competition for a new library building was announced by Trinity College, Dublin. Five hundred and thirty-seven qualified architects from all over the world have registered for this competition, and perhaps half of them will in the end submit designs, which have to be received in Dublin by 21st March, 1961. Over two hundred registrations have come from the United Kingdom, and nearly one hundred from the United States. About seventy are from the Republic of Ireland, twenty-five from Japan, and fifteen each from Italy and Canada. Germany, Denmark, Holland; France and Poland come next, and the U.S.S.R., Turkey and Israel each have five registered competitors. Australia, Yugoslavia, and India are also among the thirty countries represented.

This response has surprised the promoters. It has also gratified them, because one of the objectives behind the idea of a competition was publicity, and favourable publicity may mean added funds. The new building itself will cost a little under £400,000, and up to another £100,000 will be required to equip it. By present-day standards this means a small building, but in a country where there is no University Grants Committee, and which has a small national income, half a million pounds is a good deal of money. So far, just over £200,000 has been raised, and there are at least three more years in which the balance must be found. The writer of this article is confident that it will be forthcoming.

It is estimated that a winning architect will have been chosen by June, 1961. The design will then be on the drawing-board for perhaps another year. There is no reason why building should not begin in 1963, and finish by 1965. The winning architect will be chosen, in accordance with international rules, by a panel consisting of the Earl of Rosse, as chairman; Professor Franco Albini, of Milan and Venice; Sir Hugh Casson, Professor of Interior Design at the Royal College of Art, London; Mr. Raymond McGrath, Principal Architect of the Office of Public Works, Dublin; and Mr. Keyes Metcalf, a former Director of Harvard University Library. The

competition conditions are set out in a 31-page booklet, complete with relevant maps and plans. A copy of this is available in the Library Association library, but a few spare copies are still also available from Trinity College to any interested librarians at cost price (half a guinea). It contains much useful information generally applicable to university library building work.

*Present buildings.* Many readers will be familiar with the main library building that was completed in 1732. Its foundation stone was laid in 1712, and it was, therefore, the first of those magnificent eighteenth-century buildings that still form the heart of Trinity College. It was designed by Thomas Burgh, Chief Engineer and Surveyor-General of Her Majesty's Fortifications in Ireland, and clearly must have been inspired by the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. To build on the banks of either the Cam or the Liffey was to run the risk of damp and flooding, and so both buildings were erected on open stone colonnades. This meant that the library, on the first floor, had to be approached by a staircase. The oak staircase at Dublin was designed by Richard Castle and installed in the pavilion at the west end of the library building. This staircase is still the principal means of entry to the Long Room on the first floor.

The Long Room, 209 feet in length and 40 wide, can hold its own with any room in Europe. In 1732 it was, and remained for over a century, the complete library. In the twenty bays or alcoves down each side were wooden benches for readers and sloping shelves on which to rest books for reading. These alcoves also housed the library's books, and so the Long Room was both stack and reading room. There was no heat and no artificial light, and only men of B.A. standing and above could use the library.

Since 1732, however, the Long Room and indeed the whole building have been considerably altered to meet the changes brought about in the nineteenth century. Such alterations to it as may be made in the next five years are, in fact, continuing a process that began just over a hundred years ago. Then, under the

pressure of increased accessions, the readers were driven out of the Long Room into what had been a divinity lecture room on the ground floor of the east pavilion. Their former benches were converted into small bookcases, and remain so to this day with the original bench ends still attached. A little later, in 1858, a bold and, in the event, brilliant change was brought about when the former low plaster ceiling of the Long Room was removed and was replaced by the present wooden barrel roof. Not everyone agrees, but to this writer the change has greatly increased the grandeur of the room. Its practical objective was to turn what previously was a sort of clerestory into a gallery with high shelves. In practice, this gallery now houses a high proportion of the library's nineteenth-century books. In it, also, are some of the earliest known examples of movable stacks: double-sided bookcases, close together, that can be moved apart on casters.

Right at the end of the century, in 1898, a somewhat regrettable adaptation was made by closing in the colonnades and glazing the arches. This enabled the colonnades to be used at first as a combined book-stack and reading room, and then, after 1937, exclusively as a book-stack. They now form a stack measuring about 200 feet long, 40 feet wide and (on two decks) 14 feet high. As the books are shelved by size and the gangways reduced to a minimum, its storage capacity is considerable; yet it is also very nearly full. The total bookstock now is about 900,000 volumes.

In 1937 a separate reading room was built at the west end of the library and linked to it by a sub-way and a conveyor belt. It now holds, with difficulty, about 250 readers (the student population alone of the university is about 2,800), or about as many readers as the Long Room must have been capable of seating in 1732. Manuscripts, after many changes of home, were forced out of the building into an extremely good but separate manuscript room in 1957. There are stores of little-used books in other parts of College, and much scientific material in particular is farmed out to the teaching departments. The library staff, totalling only twenty-five (of all ranks), work in crowded and most inadequate conditions in the main building.

*Development.* The section above on the existing library building is not intended to be in any sense a history of the library of Trinity College, which can be read in a short booklet soon to be published by the present librarian, Dr. H. W.

Parke. (An excellent article also appeared in the *T.L.S.* for 16th March, 1956.) Its purpose is to indicate how the original building has done excellent service for over two hundred years as the result of clever modifications that have left its original architectural merits largely unimpaired.

Within the last ten years it had become only too obvious that a comprehensive plan for a new building would have to be worked out. The three main factors influencing any decision were the shortage of available funds, the difficulty of finding an architectural style to tie in with the existing buildings, and the overwhelming pressure of annual accessions that gave undue prominence to the need for further book storage space. Accordingly, it was at first decided to build an extension in three stages as money became available, with stage one providing mainly space for storage and also for administration. This was to be on a site at the east end of the present building.

In the last twelve months, however, this idea of piecemeal extension has been abandoned. The present intention, as expressed in the terms of the architectural competition, is to build a complete new library, to which the existing library building will in itself be a functional extension. It will be built at the east end of the present building. The new library will raise the proportion of total reading room space to one seat for every five students (this compares quite favourably with the overall average in the U.K.), will provide accommodation for a library staff considerably more numerous than is the case at present, and will provide storage space to enable accessions at the present rate to be absorbed for about fifty years. The building will be flexible enough to allow for the incorporation of various other services—for example, a bindery—if their installation becomes economically practicable at a later date. It is estimated that any future additional new building will be required almost entirely for book storage; the university is limiting its student numbers to about 3,000 and any further increase in reading room accommodation is unlikely to be necessary unless there is a vast and improbable capital development of the university as a whole. The new building will thus be the active library. It will be linked, functionally, with the present building, which will continue to be principally a book-stack, as it is at present, with the Long Room retaining its present successful function as an exhibition centre and a "must" in every tourist's visit to Dublin. In order to make this unit more easily and more economi-



cally administered, a new entrance to the existing library will be opened up at the east end and the present entrance at the west end will be closed. This will enable control of entrances to the new and old buildings to be centralized. It will also involve some alteration to the appearance of the east end, but, as has been stated above, the eighteenth-century building has survived earlier and more drastic changes without disaster. The functional and aesthetic linking of the new and the old buildings is an architectural problem of the first magnitude, and the challenge presented by it is, presumably, one of the attractive elements in the competition.

This plan still leaves the present reading room and manuscript room outside the unit described above. The reading room will become a self-contained unit with its own book-stock and catalogue for certain categories of reader; it will not have to be serviced with books from the main library, although it will be, administratively, a part of it. The manuscripts are at present so well housed that it has been decided to leave them where they are, although ideally they should be in the main library.

*Function of the library.* This reorganization will enable Trinity College Library to carry out efficiently its four main functions. First, it is a university library, and the greatly increased

reading room accommodation of various kinds in the new library alone (some 320 places) will be an enormous advantage to both students and teaching staff, most of whom at present endure patiently an inadequate service. Second, it is a research library, and scholars and enquirers visit it or write to it from all over the world. They, too, should benefit from the new arrangements. Third, it is a legal deposit, or copyright library. This fact imposes an enormous strain both on the available book accommodation and on the cataloguing resources; that strain will certainly be eased. But, by implication from this, Trinity College Library is, much more than most people realize, a public library, because the copy that it holds of any particular work often is the only copy in Ireland and, therefore, should be made available to the Irish public. It also has enormous bibliographical resources. And this, the fourth, function is being catered for by the installation of a spacious, well-equipped public reading room where readers who are not part of the university can be efficiently and courteously served by a trained staff. The deliberate incorporation of this public reading room is, in some ways, the most revolutionary and forward-looking aspect of the whole scheme. It will also help Trinity College Library to play a full part in the library activity of twentieth-century Ireland.

## Non-Public Library Buildings in the U.K.

### *A Select Bibliography, 1950-1960*

#### National Libraries

*British Museum Microfilm Annexe, Colindale*

*Builder*, CLXXX, 23rd March, 1951, 416-417, plans and photos.

*National Library for the Blind*

Munford, W. A. The reconstructed building of the National library for the blind in Manchester. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (8), August, 1958, 249-251.

*National Central Library*

National Central Library, rebuilt to improved plan after war damage. *Builder*, 183 (5707), 1952, 15-20; *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 54 (7), 1952, 212-216, plans, photos.

*National Library of Scotland*

Loudon, J. H. The new building of the National Library of Scotland. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (9), September, 1959, 199-204, illus.

*National Science Library*

1963 start on National Science Library. *Liaison*, June, 1960, 43.

*Natural History Museum*

Natural History Museum, London, S.W.7. *Architectural Design* (10), October, 1960, 408, photos and plans.

*Scottish Central Library*

Pottinger, M. C. The New Building of the Scottish Central Library. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 55 (12), 1953, 391-394.

#### University and college libraries

*Birmingham University, Medical Library*

Bonser, Wilfrid. Birmingham university medical library. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, June, 1950, LIII: 6, 192-193, photo.

— University library buildings: university library planning. *Aslib Proc.*, May, 1951, III: 2, 59-62, photo, plan.

*Bristol University, Queen's Building Library*

Spittal, C. J. Queen's Building Library, University of Bristol. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (11), November, 1959, 295-198, illus., references.

*Glasgow University*

University library reading room *Jnl. R.I.B.A.*, 57 (10), 1950, 390-391, plans, photos.

*Hull University*

Larkin, P. A. The University of Hull's new library. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 62 (6), June, 1960, 185-189, plans.

*Leeds Brotherton Library*

[additions] *Architecture and Bldg.*, 30th July, 1955, 275-277, plans, photos.

*Liverpool: College of Commerce*

Extension, including library. *Arch. and Bldg. News*, 204 (18), 1953, 504-507, plan, photos.

*London, Queen Elizabeth College*



*Builder*, 186 (5787), 1954, 119-124, plan, photos.

*Magee University College*

Walker, T. MacCallum. Modernizing an old library.

*Leabharlann*, 17 (3), September, 1959, 81-88, photo.

Magee University College, Londonderry.

*Oxford University*

Library group for Oxford University, Manor Road,

Oxford. *Architectural Design* (10), October, 1960,

399-403, photos, plans.

*Sheffield University*

New library, University of Sheffield. *Architectural Design*

(10), October, 1960, 396-398, photo, graphs, plans.

Tolson, J. E. The new library of the University of Sheffield.

*Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (10), October, 1957, 328-331, illus.

#### Special libraries

*British Coal Utilization Research Association*

Reed, J. B. Planning a library plant. *Aslib Proc.*, 3 (2),

1951, 63-68, plans.

*Canterbury Cathedral Library*

Cathedral library rebuilt after war damage. *Builder*,

188 (5839), 1955, 66-70, plans, photos.

*I.C.I. Dyestuffs Division*

Davidson, I. M., and Fairbairn, R. E. The libraries of the

Dyestuffs Division, Imperial Chemical Industries. *Lib.*

*Assn. Rec.*, 57 (10), 1955, 402-405, photos.

*Institute of Bankers*

Wood, 16, October, 1951, 396-397; January, 1952, 4-7.

*Jew's College*

Lehmann, Ruth P. The new library of Jew's College. *Lib.*

*Assn. Rec.*, 60 (5), May, 1958, 155-157.

*Medical Research Council Library*

*Aslib Proc.*, May, 1951, 71-75.

*National Institute of Economic and Social Research*

Library for the National Institute of Economic and Social

Research. *Architect*, 17th April, 1952, CCI, 458-459.

*Royal Society of Medicine*

Extensions. *Builder*, 185 (5781), 1953, 875-877, plan,

photos.

## Sevensma Prize, 1962

The IFLA Council has decided on the following two subjects for choice for the competition of the 6th *Sevensma Prize* (1962):

### 1. Reading rooms in national and university libraries

The essay must give a description of the establishment, structure and functions of modern reading rooms. Special attention should be paid to present-day trends of their equipment and their architectural problems, to the essential elements of their stocks, and to their practical administration. Which are the different categories of books to be collected in the reading rooms? What can be done to enlarge the traditional scheme of reading rooms as for the structure, the contents and a more liberal use of the reference collections? Is home lending desirable and to what extent and by what procedure? What kind of supervising service would be best? Sources of information and experience should be used as widely as possible for this essay.

### 2. Central library storage of books

The problem of central storage has today become very important from the point of view of practical necessity and of its international aspects. The essay must give an analysis of the methods already in use. They have to be examined in connection with special conditions (stacks, reading rooms, students and scholars etc.). The topic should be considered in connection with library administration, library services to the readers and with the problem of library co-operation. Experience already gained in the United States should be taken into consideration.

The competition is open to any member of an association affiliated to the Federation who has not yet reached the age of 40 on the date of entry (31st March, 1962). This age limit has been fixed because the prize has been established with a view to stimulating younger librarians in their studies.

The competitors should draft their papers in either of the official languages used by the Federation for its publications.

The article should be despatched anonymously.

Each one should bear a symbol and the same symbol must be written on a sealed envelope containing the surname, Christian names, date and place of birth, nationality and address of the author.

The length of the essay must be 50-100 typed pages (foolscap), 100 pages being the maximum.

The author of the winning article is at liberty to publish it with the mention of the award received, but the text must conform to that submitted to the jury.

Entries should be addressed not later than 31st March, 1962 in two copies to the Secretariat of the International Federation of Library Associations, c/o Bavarian State Library, Munich, Ludwigstrasse 23, Germany.

The jury will determine the amount of the prize which will not be more than 1,000 Swiss frs. In certain circumstances it might be divided *ex aequo*—500 frs. each.

### Interne Librarians

Mr. Henry C. Campbell, Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Libraries, Toronto, Canada, writes that the Toronto Public Libraries offer three internships in the Adult Circulation Division, and one in the Boys and Girls Division, to British chartered librarians with public library experience in these branches of the work. They will be along lines of those offered in the past, and three British librarians have generously agreed to act as a committee of selection and recommendation.

Applications should therefore be directed to one of the following: Mr. Edward Sydney, c/o The Library Association; Mr. W. B. Paton, County Librarian, Hamilton, Lanarkshire; or Miss F. E. Cook, County Librarian, County Hall, Preston, Lancashire, on or before June 1st.

Appointments are for one year. Salary is at the rate of \$3,800 a year. A five-day 37½ hour week is worked. There are eleven public holidays in the calendar year. Eleven months' service will entitle internes to four weeks' holiday. It is desirable that the year's internship should begin in September.

## THE "CHEQUE-BOOK" CHARGING SYSTEM

W. R. Maidment, F.L.A.

*St. Marylebone Public Libraries*

SINCE July of last year a new method of recording book issues has been used at the East Branch of the St. Marylebone Public Libraries. It is an attempt to preserve the simple virtues of the Brown charging system, which many librarians are reluctant to abandon, whilst eliminating delays to readers at the library counters. The new method differs only in the form of ticket issued to readers.

On joining the library, a reader is given a booklet containing 50 paper slips, each bearing the same number printed on the right-hand edge. The number of the booklet issued is recorded on the membership voucher and no other action is called for at the time. Before the voucher is filed, a prenumbered card (cancelled bookcards will serve) is completed with the reader's name and address and filed in numerical order. This task need arise only when a reader first joins the library, as the last page of the booklet is a request for a new one and, when completed by the reader, forms the next index card.

The booklets are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and the slips are perforated  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the spine to give a 3 in. tear-out. The front cover is printed:

ST. MARYLEBONE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

VALID UNTIL.....

This booklet must be shown at the counter to borrow books. You are advised to complete the inside back cover at once.

As stated, the slips themselves bear only the reader's number and the back cover is a request for a new booklet with spaces for the reader's name and address. This simple renewal system is similar to the procedure used by banks for issuing new cheque books.

Before the new system was introduced, each book in the library contained a normal type book-card. Now each book-card has been inserted in an additional pocket so that a "book-card-with-pocket" can be removed as a unit. At the "out" counter, readers surrender a slip for insertion in the combined unit, so that the book-card and the numbered slip are held together in the pocket to form the charge. The size of the slip was designed to show the reader's

number above the edge of the pocket without obscuring the accession number on the book-card. Charges are counted and filed exactly as under the old charging system.

When a book is returned to the library, the due date is checked so that, if necessary, fines can be levied. The reader is not required to wait for the book to be discharged for he does not need to recover the numbered slip, a fresh one being used for each loan. At quiet times, of course, the assistant receiving the book will carry out the discharge at once, dropping the numbered slip into a disposal bin and returning the book to the shelves. If there are other readers at the counter or approaching it, the assistant accumulates undischarged books on shelving near at hand until there is sufficient pause in the traffic to allow him to continue discharging. At busy times, the staff divide their duties so that one assistant takes in books whilst others concentrate on discharging. In a large library it might be worthwhile to separate the discharge of books from the counter at which they are received and, when the system is extended to the central library, this may well be the policy. At the smaller branch, however, there is less to gain from the separation and, at present, discharge is delayed only a short time to even out the ebb and flow of traffic. Speed of service to the public is at least as fast at the "in" counter as it has always been at the "out" counter. If his book is not overdue, the borrower of a single volume need scarcely stop walking past the counter while the assistant glances at the date label.

All the internal processes relating to the charging system are unchanged by the new method. Reserves are dealt with by inserting "stop" signals in the charges, as before. Overdue notices can be sent at whatever intervals have been determined by the librarian, the only alteration in procedure occurring at the first application stage, when the number index of readers must be consulted to translate the numbers on the paper slips into readers' names and addresses. These are written on the slips so that the task is not repeated if second applications are needed. The time spent in translating



readers' numbers is much more than compensated by the savings in registering borrowers. There are now no tickets to be written for each borrower and no accumulation of new charges to be inserted in the previous day's issue.

The loose pocket which is used to hold together the card and the numbered slip would not be necessary if new book-cards with 'built-in' pockets were used. During the change-over period, however, there were advantages in using loose pockets, apart from the saving of labour and expense. For a month or two, some readers had the new type booklets whilst others still had the old type tickets, and it was necessary for assistants at the "in" counter to tell at a glance whether a book had been issued against a ticket and must be discharged or on a numbered slip which permitted delay. The loose pockets provided this information. They were all stamped "DO NOT REMOVE THIS POCKET" and were left in the book if the issue was made on a normal ticket, only the book card being needed to make the charge. Thus, when books are presented at the "in" counter, the presence of the pocket indicates that the book must be discharged at once and the reader's ticket restored to him. The absence of the pocket indicates that it was used to hold together a book-card and a new type slip and discharge may, therefore, be delayed. As St. Marylebone makes many "inter-availability" loans on tickets issued by other library authorities, the need to distinguish ticket issues from slip issues will continue. The triple-unit charges have, in any case, caused much less inconvenience than was expected and there would certainly be no justification for re-carding existing stock even if new "pocket book-cards" are introduced for future accessions.

The decision to issue 50 slips rather than some other number was an arbitrary one. The average reader borrows about 35 books per annum and the booklet of 50 slips will last him about eighteen months. As it takes only a few seconds to issue a new booklet, the frequency of exchanges is not a critical matter. Some readers will, no doubt, use several booklets a year whilst others will not use one in several years. The *average* use is easily calculated and is the only important factor in estimating the consumption of supplies. The quality of the paper used for the slips is of some importance. First quality papers are too expensive to be thrown away casually but the slips must have enough body to stay flat when pushed into pockets to make up charges. The specification for booklets, as finally drafted, reads:

Ticket books size  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., each containing 50 leaves plain HC quality paper, numbered once (same number throughout each book), perforated once to give 3 in. tear out, wire stitched to manilla covers printed on front and inside back, paper tipped.

The cost of the booklets depends upon the size of the order. The initial supply of 6,000 for this experiment at a branch library cost £66, i.e., £11 per thousand, but the quotation for 25,000 was at the rate of £8 18s. per thousand. As the whole cost of supplying each reader with four pocket-type tickets in good quality manilla every two years is saved, it will be clear that the new scheme is not an expensive one for what it achieves.

### Scottish Summer School

1961 is, in a way, a silver jubilee year for the Scottish Library Association Summer School of Librarianship, as it was in 1936 that the first residential School was held. This year's School will take place as usual at Newbattle Abbey College and will run from 1st-7th July. As in previous years the School is designed primarily to provide young members of the profession with background information on various aspects of librarianship, although older librarians will find much to interest them in the course. The timetable provides for a reasonable amount of free time, which may be used for informal discussion or in visiting some of the important libraries with which Edinburgh is well endowed. Many recreational facilities are provided.

The cost of the course for the week, including board and residence, gratuities and lecture fees is £7. Day charges are £1 for board and 5s. for lecture fees. Particulars and syllabus will be sent on application to Mr. J. W. Cockburn, F.L.A., Deputy City Librarian, Central Public Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, 1.

The following programme has been arranged:

The rise and fall of the angry young man: C. L. Rigg, M.A.  
 Education for librarianship: B. I. Palmer, F.L.A.  
 University libraries: E. R. S. Fifoot, B.A., A.L.A.  
 Study project: Library service to children.  
 Modern trends in classification: W. E. Tyler, F.L.A.  
 The Library at Dounreay: H. M. Greenshields, A.L.A.  
 The role of the Library Committee: the Rev. T. Crouther Gordon, D.F.C., B.D., Ph.D.  
 Right at the centre: A. A. Jeffress, F.L.A.  
 Bibliographical apparatus: S. H. Tennent, F.L.A.  
 Rapid reading: Miss M. C. N. Lamb.  
 The making of a book: W. T. McLeod.  
 Writing for children: Kathleen Fidler.  
 Some problems of publishing: H. Graham Fraser.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1959-60

### GENERAL NOTES

Sixty-three libraries did not submit returns despite various reminders, and it has been necessary to make conservative allowance for these in order to provide figures which can be compared with other years.

*Coverage.* The total population served including that of areas from which no return was received is estimated at 51,985,000. The total number of public library authorities in the United Kingdom was 569 excluding some smaller Scottish burgh libraries whose statistics are included in the return received from the county library.

*Book Stock.* Making allowance for the libraries which made no return, the total stock of the libraries was approximately 73,000,000 on 31st March, 1960.

*Lending Library Issues.* For the second year, statistics do not include issues from school libraries run by the public libraries. This is because by no means all libraries making returns could give these figures, and it was decided to make comparisons more valid by excluding them altogether. Unfortunately this means that, numerically at least, an important part of the service given by those libraries with school library provision is not shown. After making an allowance of 5 issues per head for population served by libraries making no returns, the total issues become 440,095,260, some 10 per cent more than the previous year. This should serve as an adequate reply to those who consider that reading is on the decline, due to television and other distractions. The national average per head of population was 9.5.

*Expenditure.* The allowance per head for the missing returns in respect of total expenditure is 5s. The total cost of the service was £20,495,956, an increase of £1,722,923 over the previous year. The cost per head of population over the whole country was 7s. 10d.

*Book Expenditure.* After making allowances for those libraries which made no returns and for those which included binding with their books expenditure, the total spent on books was £5,053,777. This shows a welcome increase of £503,777. 202 libraries spent 2s. and over per head on books compared with 137 in the previous year. The national average was 1s. 11d. per head.

*Staff.* Figures for staff do not include manual staff, but part-time staff are included and expressed as the equivalent of full-time staff. The total was 14,443 (making an allowance for missing returns), and this figure can be compared with the previous year's of 14,127. Before that, however, figures were compiled on a different basis.

*Service Points.* There are at least 39,496 public library service points in the United Kingdom, including 569 municipal central libraries and county library headquarters, 1,435 full-time branches, 21,248 part-time branches, centres, etc., including hospital and prison libraries, and 16,244 school libraries. In addition there are 272 mobile libraries.

P. W. PLUMB

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE

	Lending Library Issues	Total Stock	Total Expenditure	Expenditure on Books	Staff
			£	£	
1955-56	398,730,000	63,400,000	13,870,000	3,410,000	12,700
1956-57	419,428,000	66,216,000	15,906,000	3,863,000	12,760
1957-58	431,779,000	68,600,000	17,537,000	4,275,500	12,960
1958-59	397,000,000*	71,000,000	18,773,033	4,550,000	14,127*
1959-60	440,095,260*	73,000,000	20,495,956	5,053,777	14,443*

\* See General Notes under these headings.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC (RATE-SUPPORTED) LIBRARIES, 1959-60  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Group Reference Number	Population Group	Total number of Libraries in Group submitting returns	Population served by Libraries submitting returns	Lending Library Issues			
				Group Total	Per Head		
					Highest	Lowest	Median
1	Over 500,000	15	11,893,238	101,127,505	13.0	5.6	8.3
2	300,000-499,999	21	7,949,893	68,691,404	16.0	3.9	8.3
3	200,000-299,999	21	5,232,843	42,230,936	13.6	4.1	7.8
4	150,000-199,999	26	4,489,746	34,766,923	12.1	4.5	8.2
5	100,000-149,999	49	5,715,631	48,399,917	15.2	1.0	8.3
6	75,000-99,999	45	3,919,015	35,037,662	19.9	1.3	8.5
7	60,000-74,999	37	2,484,024	22,755,745	17.7	2.7	9.3
8	50,000-59,999	38	2,060,706	17,197,581	15.2	3.1	8.4
9	40,000-49,999	46	1,982,364	20,572,489	18.9	3.7	9.7
10	30,000-39,999	53	1,814,528	16,568,256	13.7	4.0	9.2
11	20,000-29,999	48	1,157,880	11,025,638	14.1(a)	2.8	9.4
12	15,000-19,999	46	800,921	7,451,928	19.2	1.4	9.1
13	10,000-14,999	35	417,522	3,865,929	15.5	2.4	9.6
14	Under 10,000	18	119,429	966,047	14.7	4.2	8.9
City of London	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Excluding Holborn 35.5.

Group Reference Number	Expenditure				Book Expenditure				Staff, including part-time workers expressed as equivalent of full-time staff excluding manual			
	Group Total	Per Head			Group Total	Per Head			Group Total	In relation to population		
		Highest	Lowest	Median		Highest	Lowest	Median		Highest	Lowest	Median
1	£ 4,739,684	d. 149.0	d. 60.2	d. 91.6	£ 1,169,211	d. 36.1	d. 18.0	d. 23.6	3,303	1.1	5.515	3.499
2	2,826,346	140.1	44.2	72.0	847,990	45.0	10.9	24.9	1,942	2.535	7.370	5.023
3	2,052,321	172.5	39.8	88.8	564,460	36.7	12.8	20.5	1,439	2.168	7.408	3.773
4	1,733,118	187.8	10.4	93.7	414,840	38.6	4.6	20.6	1,257	1.993	18.500	3.404
5	2,407,957	175.0	9.0	98.2	541,405	37.2	5.0	22.8	1,718	2.293	15.529	3.284
6	1,797,614	254.6(a)	21.7	89.1	416,235	42.4(a)	8.0	23.3	1,210	1.898(a)	14.060	3.257
7	1,062,002	173.7(d)	30.2	90.3	230,803	39.4(d)	11.0	22.3	777	2.028(d)	11.973	3.175
8	783,755	221.1	13.3	90.7	194,008	41.0	4.3	24.4	556	2.035	51.840	3.559
9	880,851	253.3	56.1	94.8	212,057	44.3	13.0	26.7	653	1.547	5.693	3.239
10	719,797	129.4(b)	58.4	83.3	176,327	41.7(b)	12.1	20.7	533	2.418(b)	6.410	3.582
11	480,734	239.9(c)	32.7	82.9	120,512	43.2(c)	8.8	21.0	374	2.281(c)	9.110	3.352
12	286,007	141.9	28.8	79.5	71,150	40.7	10.7	18.8	239	1.879	6.453	3.571
13	132,307	120.1	17.1	77.2	32,036	41.6	6.3	15.2	115	2.391	12.400	3.510
14	31,863	112.5	23.6	74.4	9,393	32.7	10.1	13.7	27	2.600	8.430	4.200
City of London	89,785	—	—	—	3,350	—	—	—	18	—	—	—

(a) Excluding Westminster (475.2; 89.2; 1.037).

(b) Excluding Finsbury (259.8; 45.8; 1.480 respectively).

(c) Excluding Holborn (757.2; 148; 548 respectively).

(d) Excluding St. Marylebone (313.4; 53.5; 1.304 respectively).

# THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

## Summer Examinations, 1961

1. *Entry Forms.* Entry forms for the Summer examinations are now available upon application to the Secretary. Supplies of forms to meet the summer requirements will be sent to librarians and staff representatives upon application: a stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed. Care should be taken to specify the number required for each examination, i.e., First Professional, Registration and Final.

2. *Certificates.* Candidates entering for the first time are reminded that they must comply with and should read the regulations set out in the *Students' handbook*, the *Syllabus of examinations*, and the *Year Book*. They must be Members of the Association and must have obtained a General Certificate of Education which conforms with the Council's requirements. Members seeking exemption from the First Professional Examination are required to submit evidence of graduation or the certificate upon which they base their claim.

3. *Envelopes.* Two stamped addressed envelopes (post-card size) must be forwarded with the entry form, for the despatch of the candidate's entry ticket and result card (Regulation 8). Failure to comply with this Regulation will delay both entry ticket and notification of result.

4. *Remittances.* All remittances should be in the form of cheques, money orders, or postal orders, made payable to the Library Association and crossed. Loose cash should not be sent. Members claiming exemption from the First Professional Examination are required to remit an exemption fee of £2 10s. in addition to the Registration Examination fee specified on the entry form. Envelopes containing entries should be endorsed "Examinations".

5. *Closing date.* The closing date for applications to sit the Summer examinations is 31st March, after which no applications can be considered.

6. *Group A (iii), Practical Classification and Cataloguing.* Before sending in applications to sit this part, candidates should make sure that they have access to the permitted works as set out in the syllabus, since no copies of these works will be provided in the examination room. The 13th, 14th and 16th editions of the Dewey Decimal Classification are permitted works; the 15th edition is not.

7. *Group D (vii) (a).* Candidates for this part must state on their forms whether they wish to take period (i) or period (ii). (See syllabus.)

## 8. Dates of Examinations.

Wednesday, 14th June (all day). First Professional.  
Tuesday, 20th June (all day). Final, Part I.  
Wednesday, 21st June (afternoon only). Registration A(i).  
Thursday, 22nd June (all day). Registration A(ii) and (iii).  
Friday, 23rd June (all day). Final, Part 2.  
Monday, 26th June (all day). Registration B.  
Tuesday, 27th June (all day). Final, Part 3.  
Wednesday, 28th June (all day). Registration C and D.  
Thursday, 29th June (all day). Final, Part 4.

## 9. Centres for the examinations will be provided at:

†Aylesbury	Lincoln
Birmingham	Liverpool
†Bolton	London
Bournemouth	†Luton
†Brighton	Manchester
Bristol	Middlesbrough
†Burnley	Newcastle upon Tyne
Carlisle	†Northampton
†Chatham	Norwich
†Chelmsford	Nottingham
†Coventry	†Oxford
*Doncaster	*Peterborough
Exeter	Plymouth
*Farnborough	Portsmouth
Gloucester	†Preston
Hereford	†Salford
*Huddersfield	Sheffield
Hull	*Shrewsbury
Isle of Wight	Southampton
Leeds	*Stoke-on-Trent
Leicester	

WALES	SCOTLAND	IRELAND
Aberystwyth	Aberdeen	Belfast
Cardiff	Edinburgh	Dublin
*Carmarthen	Glasgow	
Colwyn Bay	Perth	
Swansea		

\* Indicates First Professional Examination only.

† Indicates First Professional and Registration Examinations only.

‡ No centre at Bolton for Registration B on 26th June.

Some changes may have occurred in the addresses of examination centres, and candidates are advised to look carefully at their entry tickets to ensure attendance at the correct address.

10. A candidate to whom English is a foreign language should indicate this by a note on his application form, stating his mother-tongue and country of origin.



### The Binding of Paper-backs

The following statement was issued by Penguin Books last month:

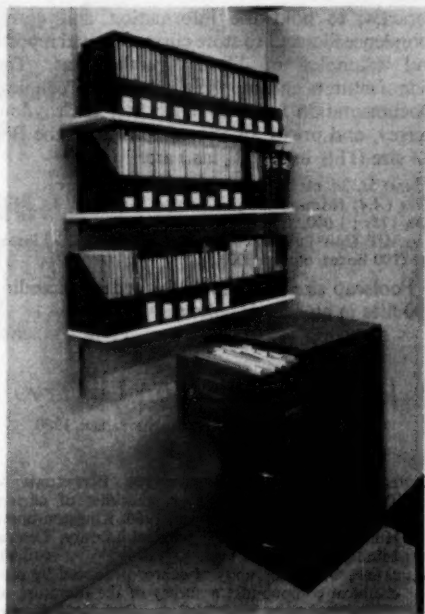
Since Monday, 7th November, 1960, all books sold to the trade by Penguins have been subject to the condition that they shall not, without the written consent of the publishers first given, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise disposed of by way of trade in any form of binding or cover other than that in which they are published.

For some time anxiety has been growing amongst publishers and authors about the number of paper-back editions which are being bought in bulk by library suppliers, bound by them in hard covers, and re-sold for library use. The hard-cover books produced in this way, which are very durable, are almost invariably priced well below the original hard-cover editions and therefore compete strongly with them in the hard-cover market; and their sales are increasing rapidly. At the same time the author, and the original publisher, receive royalties on these books on the paper-back price only, although they are in fact being sold to the ultimate user at a price which is sometimes nearly double their published price as a paper-back.

Penguin Books and other paper-back publishers have felt that they have a direct responsibility in the matter since, by supplying library binders at trade terms, they are contributing towards a problem which is causing serious concern to publishers and authors, and which is plainly becoming more difficult to solve as time goes by. Penguins therefore decided to make their own position quite clear by imposing the condition mentioned above, and thereby bringing the situation to the notice of all concerned.

Talks have now taken place with representatives of the Publishers' Association, the Society of Authors, and Messrs. Dunn & Wilson of Falkirk, one of the leading library binders. The agreement that has now been reached seems to Penguins to be satisfactory from all points of view. It is that library suppliers who are offering bound paper-backs should be asked to pay Penguins what amounts to an additional royalty of one penny in the shilling on the Penguin published price, on all books, published by Penguins, supplied to them for this purpose. This royalty will then be passed by Penguins to the original licensor (i.e., the publisher or, in the case of a directly commissioned book, the author or his agent). In this way the demand for Penguins in bound form will continue to be met as in the past, and at the same time the author will receive some extra benefit in consideration of the higher price at which these books are sold to the users.

Penguin Books are now writing to all publishers and authors with whom they have agreements advising them that they intend to follow this procedure with books which they have under contract at present, and to suggest the inclusion of a covering clause in all future agreements. Penguins will still impose the condition of sale on their books, and are investigating a form of wording for inclusion in the book itself; but all library suppliers are being notified of the arrangement, so that those who are binding for re-sale can apply to Penguins for the necessary written permission. This will then be granted on condition that they agree to pay the increased royalty which will be charged every six months, that is, to 30th June and 31st December each year. Should a publisher not wish to include some of his books in this arrangement, he will be asked to notify Penguins who will advise the library binder accordingly. In such a case it will, of course, be appreciated that Penguins cannot prevent anyone who has bought a book from a bookseller in the ordinary way from having it bound subsequently for his own use.



## Library Equipment Notes

### IBD Equipment

IBD equipment is a simple but effective filing system originally developed in Sweden for use in building industry documentation and in connection with a classification known as SFB.

It consists of an open-fronted box holding five files which have a plastic clip to hold their contents (80 or so sheets) in place. Box and files have a satisfactory label holder and the files come in six colours. The boxes can stand on shelves or on top of cabinets (or even on the spare chair!)

The advantage of this equipment is that by using a number of units, a diverse collection of material can be stored systematically and quickly found and used. The colour variations can be adapted to whatever classification system is in force and the equipment is hospitable to expansion. If some of the material is too thick (e.g., pamphlets, catalogues, etc.), it can be stored in the box itself alongside the appropriate files.

Several uses in the Association's Library suggest themselves: to hold a reference set and spare brochures of microfilm, photocopying and library equipment and furniture catalogues; to store specifications, plans, photos, brochures and articles on new library buildings and mobile

libraries; to hold the information and correspondence files and to store current annual reports and examples of library publications. The manufacturers and suppliers are Better Technical Documentation Ltd., 131 High Street, Croydon, Surrey, and prices for the equipment in the BSI A4 size (11  $\frac{1}{8}$  ins. by 8  $\frac{1}{4}$  ins.) are:

*Boxes:* 5s. 3d. each; 60s. per dozen, 648s. per gross.  
*Files (A.4)* (Minimum initial order 50); each, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 100, 175s.; 1,000, 1,500s.; 5,000, 7,000s.  
*Sets:* UP-Unit Pair (2 boxes, 10 files), 28s.; LS-Library Set (100 boxes, etc.), 1,300s.

Foolscap size is available for orders exceeding 500 files in any single colour.

P. W. PLUMB

## Library Association Library

ADDITIONS DURING OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1960

(continued)

- KINGSTON UPON HULL. SCHEME FOR INTERLOAN OF TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS. A checklist of current periodicals held by members, 1960. Kingston-upon-Hull, Commercial and Technical Library, Central Library, 1960. 59 l. 016.605
- NEUBAUER, O. Bibliography of cancer produced by pure chemical compounds; a survey of the literature up to and including 1947. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1959. xxvii, 604 p. 016.616994
- COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF PASTURES AND FIELD CROPS. Field crop abstracts; vol. 13, no. 2, May 1960. Farnham Royal, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, 1960. 016.633
- Herbage abstracts; vol. 30, no. 2, June, 1960. Farnham, Royal Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, 1960. 016.6332
- SEPPALA, A. . . . Suomen metsätieteellisen seuran julkaisusarjojen sisällysluettelo . . . *Acta forestalia Fennica*, 51-70 (1942-1959); *Silva Fennica*, 61-103 (1945-1960). Helsinki, Suomen Metsätieteellisen Seuran, 1960. 43 p. (*Silva Fennica* 103). 016.6349
- ROSENTHAL, T. G. European art: history . . . Cambridge, published for the National Book League at the University Press, 1960. 32 p. (Reader's Guides—fourth series no. 4). 016.7094
- BIRD, M. E., editor. The international guide to literary and art periodicals . . . London, Villiers Press, 1959. 91 p. 016.805
- GERSTENBERGER, D., and HENDRICK, G., joint authors. Directory of periodicals publishing articles in English and American literature and language . . . Denver, Alan Swallow, c1959, 178 p. 016.8205
- BRECONSHIRE COUNTY. LIBRARIES. Wales: books on Wales at the Breconshire County Libraries. Brecon, 1960. 23; 28 p. 016.9429
- MORRIS, I. Japan . . . Cambridge, published for the National Book League at the University Press, 1960. 40 p. (Reader's Guides, Fourth Series, no. 2). 016.952
- WESTERN REGIONAL LIBRARY (IBADAN). . . . Nigeria: a catalogue of the Nigerian collection, including books on some other parts of Africa, American Negroes and Western Region Government publications available in the Western Regional Library, Ibadan. Ibadan, 1960. 24 p. 016.967

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT. INSTITUT FÜR BIBLIOTHEKSWISSENSCHAFT (BERLIN). Gelehrten und Schriftstellernachlässe in den Bibliotheken der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik . . . Berlin, 1959. Teil I. 018

## 020—LIBRARY ECONOMY

- AVRAMESCU, A., and CÂNDEA, V., joint authors. Introducere în documentară științifică . . . București, Academiei Republicii Populare Române, 1960. 519 p. 020.2
- POWELL, L. C., editor. The Southwest of the bookman: essays from various sources. Los Angeles, University of California Library, 1959. i, 60 l. 020.4
- CALDERINI, A. L'Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche; origini realizzazioni propositi. [2nd ed.], Venezia, Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche, Sezione per il Veneto Orientale e la Venezia Giulia, 1959. 75 p. (Sollecitazioni I). 020.62245
- BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. . . . Annual report 1959. Calcutta, Central Library, Calcutta University, 1960. 020.62395414
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES BRANCH. Design in the library: papers read at the weekend conference of the London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, 29th April-1st May, 1960. Penge, 1960. 48 p. 020.6344
- POLAND. STOWARZYSZENIE BIBLIOTEKARZY POLSKICH (WARSAWA). Ogólnopolski zjazd bibliotekarzy, Warszawa 16-18 Lutego, 1956; księga pamiątkowa. Warszawa, Stowarzyszenie. Bibliotekarzy Polskich, 1957. 501 p. 21 cm. 020.63438
- SEKCJA BIBLIOGRAFICZNA (WARSAWA). Ogólnokrajowa norada bibliografon, Warszawa—19 Lutego 1956; materiały Warszawa, 1956. 60 p. 020.63438
- LENINGRADSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI BIBLIOTECHNY. INSTITUT IMENI N.K. KRUPSKAIA. Trudy . . . [Leningrad, Institute of Culture of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic], 1956. vi. 020.711
- CRISE, S. Il bibliotecario curioso. Venezia. Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche, Sezione del Veneto Orientale e della Venezia Giulia, 1959. 54 p. (Sollecitazioni I). 020.92
- BRUMMEL, L. Bibliothek, wetenschap en bibliotheekwetenschap: rede uitgesproken ter aanvaarding van het ambt van bij zonder hoogleraar in de bibliotheekwetenschap aan de universiteit van Amsterdam, 1960 . . . s'Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1960. 20 p. 021
- BIXLER, P. Books are for reading. Chicago, American Library Association [1960]. 12 p. 021.2
- FOGARTY, J. G. Libraries, education and society: an address. Philadelphia, Drexel Institute of Technology, 1960. 12 p. (Drexel Library series no. 6). 021.2
- SOUTH EASTERN REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM. South Eastern Regional Library System handbook. 2nd ed. London, 1960. 32 p. 021.64
- ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN; vol. 30, [no.] 10; 1960. London, the Standard Catalogue Co., 1960. 022
- GALLO, M. Fabbriche per biblioteche. Trieste, Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche, Sezione del Veneto Orientale e della Venezia Giulia, 1959. 55 p. (Sollecitazioni I). 022
- ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, vol. 218/16; 19 Oct., 1960. London, Hiffe & Sons, Ltd., 1960. 022.334212
- GELFAND, M. A. Creating personnel policies to attract and retain librarians. Washington, D.C., American Council on Education, 1960. 235-239 p. 023.2



- HINKLEY, M. E. The role of the college library in the preservation and organization of the archives of its own institution. Rochester, [New York], University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1934. [6] 80 l. (ACRL Microcard series no. 28). 025.171
- DOWNES, R. B., *editor*. The first freedom: liberty and justice in the world of books and reading . . . Chicago, American Library Association, 1960. xiii, 469 p. 025.217
- CRESTADORO, A. The art of making catalogues of libraries; or, a method to obtain in a short time a most perfect, complete, and satisfactory printed catalogue of the British Museum Library, by a reader therein. London, The Literary, Scientific and Artistic Reference Office, 1856. 29 l. Photocopy of original which has 60 p. 025.3
- [DWARAKA, P. S.]. Pustak suchikaran ka la. Banares, Hindi Pracharak Pustakalaya, [1954-1960. 142 p.] 025.3
- FAULKNER, O. Library of Congress, descriptive cataloguing division: traduzione, riveduta e corretta dall'autore di Giovanni Bruggeri. Trieste, Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche, sezione per il Veneto Orientale e la Venezia Giulia, 1958. 61 p. (Sollecitazioni 7). 025.3
- TRANEY, C. J. Subject heading revision by the Library of Congress, 1949-1950. Rochester [New York], University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954, iii, 97 l. (ACRL Microcard Series, no. 15) Thesis (MS-LS-1-Columbia University, 1959). 025.33
- INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR DOCUMENTATION. Extensions and corrections to the U.D.C. Series 4, No. 2, PE 659-681, January 1-December 31, 1959. The Hague, International Federation for Documentation, 1960. 54 p. (F.I.D. publication no. 248/4:2). 025.4
- MOSS, R. How do we classify: paper presented to the Northern Classification Study Group at the Manchester College of Science and Technology. Manchester, Northern Classification Study Group, 1960. 18 l. (NCSG 1.) 025.4
- WILDMAN, I. J. A study of law library classification and its problems. Rochester Press [New York], University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954 [vi], 78 l. (ACRL Microcard Series no. 30.) 025.4634
- FOSKETT, D. J. Documentation in occupational safety and health. [The Hague]. *Review de la Documentation*, 1960. 102-107 p. 025.46331823
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIANS AND DOCUMENTALISTS (IAALD). Classification scheme of agricultural science; 3rd rev. and enl. ed., von Sigmund V. Frauendorfer. London, Crosby Lockwood, 1960. xxi, 1959 p. 025.4663
- LONDON, NORTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC. SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP. Reference service and classification, by D. J. Foskett, London, 1960. 12 p. (Occasional Papers no. 14). 025.52
- LYDENBERG, H. M., and ARCHER, J., *joint authors*. The care and repair of books . . . [4th rev. ed.] rev. by John Alden. New York, R. R. Bowker Company, 1960. 122 p. 025.84
- MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA. KÖZGAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI INTÉZETE KÖNYVTÁRA. A közgazdasági kutatás forrásai és segédletei; tájékoztatási-bibliográfiai kézikönyv, [by] Rózsa György. Budapest, Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó, 1959. 284 p. 026.3

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- RANGANATHAN, S. R., and KUMAR, G., editors. Social science research and libraries: papers and summary proceedings of the library seminar on research in the social sciences, New Delhi, 1959 . . . Issued under the auspices of the Indian School of International Affairs in co-operation with the Indian Council of World Affairs Library. Bombay (etc., etc.) Asia Publishing House, 1960. 196 p. (Ranganathan Series in Library Science, 5). 026.3
- DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, LIBRARY SCHOOL. Science, technical libraries and the education of special librarians; a colloquium. Philadelphia, [1960?]. 32 p. (Drexel Library School Series no. 4). 026.6
- ENGLISH ELECTRIC CO. LTD., firm, WHETSTONE/RUGBY LIBRARY, compiler. Libraries of the English Electric Group. Whetstone, 1960. 16 l. 026.6213
- FISHER, E. L. A checklist for the organization, operation and evaluation of a company library . . . [New York], c1960. iv, 60 p. 026.65
- SIDDIQUI, A. H. Library resources of Pakistan . . . Karachi, Institute of Public and Business Administration, 1958. [4], 40 l. 027.0547
- CANADA, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. EDUCATION DIVISION. Survey of libraries. Part 1: public libraries . . . 1958, Ottawa, The Queens Printer and Controller of Stationery, 1960. 027.071
- NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. New Zealand library resources. Wellington, 1960. 70 p. 027.0931
- WIDMANN, M. L'Abbate. Invito alla lettura. Venezia, Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche, Sezione del Veneto Orientale e della Venezia Giulia, 1959. 68 p. (Sollecitazioni 18). 027.4436825
- BANKOWSKI, P. Biblioteka publiczna Zatuskich i jej twórcy. Warszawa, Stowarzyszenie Bibliotekarzy Polskich, 1959. 60 p. 027.4438
- COMELLI, G. Una biblioteca nel tempo. Venezia, Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche, Sezione per il Veneto Orientale e la Venezia Giulia, 1959. 74 p. (Sollecitazioni 15). 027.44539
- CAPUA, D. de. Biblioteche civiche minori. Venezia, Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche, Sezione del Veneto/Orientale e della Venezia Giulia, 1959. 50 p. (Sollecitazioni 16). 027-625
- GRONROOS, H., and MYLLYNIEMI, K. Helsinki University Library: a short survey . . . Helsinki, Helsinki University, 1958. 34 p. 027. 7471
- CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Know your library. Los Angeles, 1960. 32 p. 027.779494
- BUENAVENTURA, E. Manual para la organización de bibliotecas infantiles y escolares . . . Washington, D.C. Columbus Memorial Library, Union Pan-americana, 1960. v, 57 p. (Columbus Memorial Library Bibliographic Series no. 48). 027.82
- RALPH, R. G. The Library in education [rev. ed.], London, Phoenix House, Ltd., 1960. 152 p. 027.82
- CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION YOUNG PEOPLE'S SECTION. COMMITTEE ON CANADIAN BOOKS. Canadian books, 1958: a selection of books for young people's libraries . . . Ottawa, 1959. 11 p. (Occasional Paper, no. 21). 028.5
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. NORTH MIDLAND BRANCH. Books for young people, eleven to thirteen plus; annotated and classified . . . 3rd ed. completely revised. London, 1960. 239 p. 028.5
- LIBRARY JOURNAL. Recommended children's books of 1959-60; compiled by E. Louise Davis . . . [New York, R. R. Bowker Co, 1960]. 176 p. 028.5
- NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE. . . . Lively reading: recent fiction for secondary schools. London, 1960. 21 p. (N.B.L. Book List). 028.5
- SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Modern adult fiction for school and college libraries: a list of books published since 1918 with a short list of critical works on the modern novel, chosen and annotated for the use of sixth form and other students. 2nd ed. rev. London, 1960. 74 p. 028.5
- PRIMARY SCHOOLS BOOK PANEL. Primary school library books: an annotated list. London, 1960. 106 p. 028.5
- THOMSON, J., editor. Books for boys and girls: supplement 1953/1958 . . . Toronto, The Ryerson Press, 1960. viii, 116 p. 028.5
- WILSON, H. W., firm, publishers. Children's catalog, 1960 supplement to the 9th ed., 1956, . . . New York, 1960. vi, 80 p. 028.5
- [YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING, COUNTY LIBRARY]. Books for your primary school library . . . [Northallerton] 1960 . . .  
A selection suitable for the infant classes. 11 l.  
A selection suitable for the younger juniors. 14 l.  
A selection suitable for the older juniors. 18 l. 028.5
- FOLKESTONE, BOROUGH. PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Reading in Folkestone, 1950-1960. Folkestone, 1960. 12 l. 028.9
- INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION. General information manual: information retrieval systems conference, September 21-23, 1959, Poughkeepsie, New York, [1959-1960?]. 279 p. 029.5
- IBM general information manual: introduction to IBM data processing systems. New York, c1960. 95 p. 029.5
- JARRETT, J. Printing style for authors, composers and readers. London, Allen & Unwin, 1960. 124 p. 029.6

## 060—GENERAL SOCIETIES

- MADJELIS ILMU PENGETAHUAN INDONESIA (COUNCIL FOR SCIENCES OF INDONESIA). Directory of scientific institutions in Indonesia. Djakarta, 1959. 80 p. 068.91

## 090—BOOK RARITIES

- WILKINSON, A. M. The Ripon Caxtons . . . Ripon [Yorks], Wm. Harrison & Son (Ripon) Ltd., 1960. 16 p. 094
- TODD, W. B., editor. Thomas J. Wise: centenary studies . . . essays. Austin, University of Texas Press, Edinburgh, Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., c1959. [6], 128 p. 094.4
- BEDDINGHAM, P. Concerning bookplates: essays . . . [Middlesex], Private Libraries Association, 1960. 14 p. 097

## 300—SOCIAL SCIENCES

- ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION and THE BRITISH FILM INSTITUTE JOINT WORKING PARTY. Film and television in education for teaching . . . London, [1960]. 66 p. 370.7

## 600—USEFUL ARTS

- SNOW, P. How a book is made . . . London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1960. x, 133 p. 655
- [CASSELL'S DIRECTORY OF PUBLISHING IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE COMMONWEALTH AND IRELAND . . . London, Cassell, c1960. 655.442
- BOWKER, R. R., firm. Literary market place: the business directory of American book publishing . . . ed. New York, c1960. 655.473

- [**ANGLIA TELEVISION LIMITED**]. Sales planning guide: working appendix. [Prepared for Anglia Television Limited by the Information, Research, and Media Departments of McCann-Erikson Advertising Limited, London, 1959?]. 208 p. 658.83
- BARROW, W. J.** The manufacture and testing of durable book papers. Richmond, [Virginia], The Virginia State Library, 1960. 63 p. (Virginia State Library Publications, no. 13). 676.27
- [**BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION**] **THE COUNCIL FOR CODES OF PRACTICE FOR BUILDINGS**. Code of functional requirements of buildings, Ch. 9: durability. London, 1950. 35 p. (British Standard Code of Practice (p. 3, Chapter 9 (1950))). 691

## 700—THE ARTS

- NATIONAL FILM ARCHIVE**. The National Film Archive. London, [1956-1960], 16 p. 791.43

## 800—LITERATURE

- DURHAM, P., and MUSTANOJA, T. F.** American fiction in Finland: an essay and bibliography . . . Helsinki, Société Néophilologique, 1960. 202 p. (Mémoires de la Société Néophilologique de Helsinki, xxiv). 813.09
- BAKER, J. E.** The reinterpretation of Victorian literature. Princeton, University Press [London, Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press], 1950. ix, 236 p. 820.9

## 900—HISTORY

- WOLVERHAMPTON, COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL. GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE**. The County Borough of Wolverhampton: the official handbook . . . Cheltenham, Ed. J. Burrow & Co. Ltd., [1960?]. 188 p. 942.46

## A.A.L. Correspondence Courses

## FULL-LENGTH COURSES

Applications for F.P.E., Registration and Final courses beginning Spring, 1961, must be completed and returned by 28th February. Full particulars of the courses offered are given in the current edition of the *Students' handbook*.

## FORMS, FEES AND ENQUIRIES

Applications for forms must be accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes and should be sent to the A.A.L. Hon. Education and Sales Officer, Mr. J. S. Davey, F.L.A., 49 Halstead Gardens, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21. The fee for each course, both revision and full length, is £3 10s. Students outside Europe taking full-length courses are charged 10s. extra for each course.

## NEW FINALS COURSES

It is proposed to offer two new courses should there be a demand for them. They are Final Part 3 (d) First Paper: General Science, and Second Paper (iv) Engineering (excluding electrical and chemical engineering) and Building Technology. Would students interested in such courses now, or in the near future, please contact Mr. Davey.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

### ROBERTS COMMITTEE REPORT

MISS M. BENNETT, A.L.A., *Hon. Secretary, West Riding County Library Staff Association*, writes:

The Committee of this Association has sent a letter on this subject to the Minister of Education. A copy of this letter (appended) was also sent to all Members of Parliament sitting for West Riding constituencies.

We should like to urge the Library Association to take speedy action on similar lines and use its influence to this end with its constituent members.

[Copy of letter sent by MISS M. BENNETT, A.L.A., to RT. HON. SIR DAVID ECCLES, K.C.V.O., M.P.]

I have the honour to refer to the subject of your speech in the House of Commons (*Hansard*, 7th November, 1960, columns 672-673).

The Committee of this Association, which consists of county library staff and represents their views only, wishes to record its intense disquietude at that part of your statement which virtually shelves action on the recommendations of the Roberts Committee on Public Libraries. Our disappointment is all the greater since statements made in the spring had led us to believe that steps were to be taken during the current session of Parliament to implement at least some of the proposals of this Committee.

The Roberts Committee represents the fourth attempt since the First World War to introduce some logical organization into the chaotic constitution of public library services in this country. Its proposals were not nearly as far reaching as all its predecessors' and therefore—we should have thought—would have formed a sound practical basis for legislation. That there were weaknesses in the Report is not denied. The suggestion of provision of minimum standards for only small library systems is one of them. We are certain, however, that the experts have recognized these weaknesses and would remove them in a Bill. As it is, one is forced to the conclusion that once again there is a reluctance to take a firm stand on principle, to the detriment of library services, and we feel that certain basic steps should and could be taken at this stage, and before the pending re-organization of local government boundaries and structure.

There is, no doubt, that this re-organization will take some years to take shape and we recognize that there is some validity in your contention that an Act "could not come into full operation until the reviews of Local Authority boundaries have been completed". Nevertheless we feel that an interim measure should be introduced at once which could well be designed in such a manner that "districts with population of less than 40,000 which have library powers today should be allowed to justify their claims to continue as Library Authorities". To "be allowed to justify" is the key to the statement, for we are convinced that an Act should take a step towards laying down minimum standards applicable to all library authorities.

The basic propositions of an Act should be, in our view as follows:

1. The Ministry of Education should take over at once the direct supervision of Library Services. As a corollary to this all Library Authorities should become responsible to the Ministry and County Library Committees should become independent from Local Authority Education Committees. The first proposition would ensure that standards eventually laid down would be adhered to, and the second is necessitated by expanding functions and responsibilities which make it imperative that such separations should take place to the advantage of both services.

2. To implement this control the Ministry should set up a statutory advisory body which, at first, should have as a prime function the working out of standards of book, service, building and staff provisions of Library Authorities. It should also look into the salary structure for Professional Librarians and make recommendations which should have statutory force. On such a body experts and Local Authorities might be represented under the chairmanship of a disinterested Senior Civil servant.

Such an Act and the knowledge that minimum standards will be laid down in the conceivable future would serve notice on Local Authorities that they must "justify their claims to continue as Library Authorities".

In the present situation, matters will just continue to stagnate in many cases. Libraries have a vital part to perform in the social, economic and cultural development of this country. That many of them perform this task ably in spite of the absence of Government action in the past is a tribute to those enlightened authorities which have recognized this fact. That many others have failed and will continue to fail to meet their obligations is witness to the absence of clearly-defined statutory obligations.

As librarians we care deeply for our work, and we are convinced that only speedy legislation will lead to that improvement in public library provision which is so desperately needed, if we are to perform our vital function effectively.

### GRAMOPHONE RECORD LIBRARIES

MR. M. S. KELLY, F.L.A., *Branch Librarian, Belfast Public Libraries*, writes:

Recently I spent some days going round gramophone record libraries in Liverpool, Widnes and London. Wherever I went I was received with the greatest courtesy and all my questions, and they were many, were answered. I returned laden with ideas and any doubts or fears I may have had regarding gramophone record provision have been dispelled.

To the chiefs who made the visits possible, and to all who showed me such kindness and were so co-operative, I am indeed indebted. It is a pleasure for me to say "thanks" and to feel that my visits have made me proud of the calling that produces such colleagues.



## REVISION OF SYLLABUS

MR. R. J. HOY, B.Sc., F.R.ECON.S., F.L.A.,  
Deputy Librarian, School of Oriental and African  
Studies, writes:

I am writing as a result of Mr. Butcher's letter, which appeared in the December, 1960, issue of RECORD, and which set out the attitude of the A.M.C.L. towards revision of the syllabus.

I do not know whether the views expressed are those held by Mr. Butcher himself, but if so, they illustrate the exceptional difficulty of the non-public librarians in the L.A. The Syllabus Sub-committee, as, indeed, the Library Association itself, are supposed to legislate for the profession as a whole, and not solely for public libraries, but Mr. Butcher's letter shows not one spark of recognition of any point of view other than that of chief librarians of public libraries.

I am not certain of the implication of the words "... the present syllabus, which was devised with the co-operation of Aslib ..." but it would seem that Mr. Butcher is trying to convey the impression that Aslib approves of the existing situation. I would remind him that the genesis of the present proposals lay in the opinion expressed by Aslib that the L.A. qualifications were inadequate for special librarians and information officers, and that separate qualifications would have to be established by Aslib. These opinions and proposals called forth prompt rejoinders on behalf of the L.A., and the subject was discussed at a very full meeting of Aslib at the Nottingham conference; Mr. Stokes's proposal that representatives of both the L.A. and Aslib should collaborate to see if a commonly approved syllabus could be worked out was approved by a large majority of those present, but the resultant discussions failed to produce results acceptable to Aslib.

It is true, of course, that the L.A. has no especial responsibility to Aslib, but the views of the latter body are largely shared by non-public members of the L.A., and their representatives have been actively co-operating in drafting revisions to the syllabus. I well remember that some 10 years ago the late Mr. C. C. Barnard, who was at that time the Hon. Secretary of the University and Research Section of the L.A., and who, as such, played an integral part in the steps leading to the new syllabus, told me that the Section were not really satisfied with the results, but that the proposals they had put up were the most that they thought they could attain, not those which they would like to have seen adopted. Non-public librarians have never been

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wholly satisfied with the present situation, and have welcomed the possibility of a more appropriate syllabus. As to the timing, it would not matter at what point any new proposals were submitted, the moment would be certain to be inconvenient for somebody or other; indeed, the only season which would be generally acceptable would be, e.g., the period following a war, as happened 15 years ago.

If Mr. Butcher's proposal for an examining committee of chief librarians were to be adopted, it would be essential to include university and special librarians and information officers; I suspect that the resultant proposals would be so radical that the present syllabus recommendations would seem quite mild by comparison. But the experience would provide a most salutary corrective to the public librarians involved.

[Further correspondence held over.]

## The J. D. Stewart Travelling Bursary

The award of the J. D. Stewart Travelling Bursary has, for 1961, been given to Mr. G. W. J. Wheatley, A.L.A., Tutor-librarian, St. Albans College of Further Education. Mr. Wheatley was chosen out of eleven applicants for the award and he proposes to visit libraries, universities and high schools in Rotterdam and Delft during May, 1961. Presentation of £50 cheque will be made by Mr. J. D. Stewart personally at the A.G.M. of the London and Home Counties Branch to be held in Chaucer House on the evening of Wednesday, 22nd February, 1961.

## REVIEWS

BORGWARDT (STEPHANIE). *Library display*. 1960. 190 pp., illus. (Witwatersrand University Press, £2.)

Though it is written by a South African and published in South Africa, this book is primarily a running commentary on library display techniques as practised in a wide range of American libraries. It devotes a great deal of space to the practical details of organizing and constructing displays which can be useful to libraries which have never undertaken such work previously, but measured against the best of British display work, its material is amateurish, dated and very limited in an approach governed largely by peg-board and stencil sets. Practically no mention is made of animation in display or how to get it either by design or mechanically, though there is a complete chapter on the use of book jackets! The last 55 pages entitled "South African points of view", with the exception of a very useful reading list, seems to have been introduced solely to sell the book in South Africa, contributing nothing useful to the subject matter of the book.

W. BEST HARRIS

JEFFREYS (A. E.). *Michael Faraday: a list of his lectures and published writings*. 1960. xxviii, 86 pp. (Chapman and Hall, on behalf of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 42s.)

The original version of this list was submitted in part requirement for the Diploma in Librarianship at the School of Librarianship and Archives at University College, London in 1958, and is now published on behalf of the Royal Institution, with which Faraday was associated for most of his life. The contributions of Michael Faraday (1791-1867) to both chemistry and physics are important, and his writings, mainly in periodicals, are numerous. This list records in strict chronological order all books and separate publications including later editions and reprints, articles in periodicals, lectures whether printed or not, and manuscript lecture notes. Translations and American reprints of works published in Great Britain are not recorded, but locations are noted of various letters and MSS., and there is a list of the main biographies of Faraday.

Mr. Jeffreys, who is on the staff of Birmingham University Library, has produced an invaluable work of reference. The work involved is suggested by the number of unsigned items identified, and those responsible for publication in this

format, with 8 plates, are to be congratulated. One would suggest as a minor criticism that, as this is not a bio-bibliography, a short biographical introduction would have been appreciated.

JOHN L. THORNTON

*Books for young people 11-13+*. Compiled by the North Midland Branch of the Library Association. 3rd ed. completely revised. 1960. 239 pp. (Library Association, 16s., 12s. to members, post 6d.)

The value of this list has already been proved by the earlier editions. In this new edition the editors have endeavoured to overcome the difficulty of assessing a child's "reading age" by providing separate sections for children under 11 and those between 14 and 16. The idea is good but one wonders if it would not have been simpler to include such books with the main list, using a recognized mark in order to differentiate between the varying age levels, particularly as lists for both younger and older boys and girls already exist.

SPALDING (ELSIE L.). *Books through the child's eyes: the story of a children's library*. 1960. Bibliog. (Glasgow, The House of Grant, 6s. 6d.)

An account of the work of the independent children's library service founded in Glasgow in 1946 as a memorial to Agnes Hislop. The author has a keen perception of the needs of children and of their reactions to books, but her observations, based on experience with those who use the Agnes Hislop Library, contain little that is not already known by most children's librarians. One feels that she is not aware of the variety of valuable, personal work being done at the present time through both school and public libraries for children of all ages.

THOMSON (JEAN), ed. *Books for boys and girls: a supplement 1953/58*. 1959. (Toronto, Ryerson Press, \$4.)

A well-produced, well-chosen list such as one would expect from Boys and Girls House, Toronto. It contains a considerable number of books by English authors and, although intended primarily for American librarians and others, is a useful reference book in this country also.

F. P. PARROTT



L.A. YOUTH LIBRARIES SECTION. *Public library service for children, 1958-1959: a survey*, 11 p.

This revised edition of the survey originally published in 1954 is based on information supplied by 401 authorities in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. As on the previous occasion, the returns show wide variation in practice and in the methods of keeping records. It is, however, made abundantly clear that—with few exceptions—library authorities are not providing adequate library services for children, or the specialist staff to administer them, and that much more must be done to fulfil the recommendations of the Roberts Committee, viz: "the function of a public library is not only to satisfy, but to promote the desire for books. Consequently the provision of a children's library with adequate stocks and expert guidance in the choice of books should be regarded as an integral part of the library service. . . ."

The above comments are taken from the introduction to the survey, which also includes a section on Scotland and a memorandum on "The duties of children's librarians", prepared by the Youth Libraries Section and approved by the Council of the Library Association in 1960. Copies of the publication have been sent to all participating authorities, and further copies may be obtained from the Hon. Membership Secretary, Youth Libraries Section—Miss N. A. Dale, Organizer of Work with Young People, Lancashire County Library, County Offices, Preston, Lancs.—on receipt of a stamped addressed label.

E. N. BEWICK

## Obituaries

RECORD.—Peter Douglas Record (whose death was announced in our December issue) was born in London on 14th March, 1921. He was educated at University College School, of which he became head prefect, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. At Oxford he took classical honour moderations and the shortened wartime "Greats" in 1941. After a period in Civil Defence (he was a conscientious objector), he became a temporary assistant at the Institute of Historical Research in London from 1943-6, where he learnt librarianship under Dr. E. S. de Beer, and took the Library Association Intermediate Examination. After teaching classics for a year at his old school, where he liked to relate that Roger Bannister was among his pupils, he joined the staff of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. His main work there was the preparation of the index to the *Summary catalogue of Western*



*manuscripts*, which was published in the autumn of 1953, a volume of 580 pages in double columns, containing 59,390 entries. This was a very considerable achievement in view of the difficulty and range of the subject matter, and it was a piece of great good fortune for the library that a man with Peter Record's unusual combination of gifts and interests—a combination of great energy and drive with a concern about problems and methods of indexing—turned up at the time when the index was badly needed. During this period he took his F.L.A. with a thesis on the bibliography of palaeography which was published in the *Journal of Documentation* for March, 1950. He undertook a very useful survey of thesis literature in British libraries published by the Library Association in 1950 and also undertook the editing of the first volume of the *Aslib Index to theses . . . in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland*, covering 1950-1, which was published in 1953. He appears as joint editor of volume II with Miss Magda Whitrow, who has carried on the work.

Before the appearance of the published volumes of these Indexes, Record moved to the Oxford University Appointments Board, where he remained till the autumn of 1960. He had just taken up a post in the Oxford University Registry, which is the administrative centre of the University, when he died suddenly on 25th October, playing a game of squash. He excelled at games of all sorts and especially was a keen cricketer. One season he played for Oxfordshire and for a number of years was an officer of the County Club.

R. HUNT

It came as a great shock to me to read (in the December RECORD) of the sudden death of Mr. P. D. Record, at the early age of thirty-nine, for although I could not claim personal

friendship with him or even close acquaintance, I was one of the countless Oxford students who experienced his warm and friendly guidance when the day came for choosing a career. His advice he modestly underrated as "simply helping you to sort out the ideas you already had", but his willingness to help continued far beyond the initial choice of career. By return of post the most helpful information and advice would arrive in response to our S.O.S.s. Those he helped will feel a personal loss, and Oxford will be the poorer without him.

R. PHILLIPS

MAHOOD.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. A. S. Mahood, Librarian, War Memorial Library, Tiverton, Devon County Library.

PLEDGE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. T. Pledge, B.A., Keeper, The Science Library, Science Museum, in December, 1960, aged 57.

## Appointments and Retirements

BARNARD.—Miss J. R. Barnard, A.L.A., London Librarian, British Iron and Steel Research Association, to be Senior Assistant, Cataloguing Section, Islington P.L.

BRIMELOW.—Mr. T. Brimelow, F.L.A., Librarian, Paper and Board Divisional Laboratory, Albert E. Reed & Co. Ltd., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent, to be Lecturer in Librarianship, College of Commerce, Leeds.

BRYAN.—Mr. F. J. Bryan, A.L.A., Deputy Librarian, Seafarers' Education Service, to be Librarian.

CAMPBELL.—Dr. D. J. Campbell, M.A., A.R.I.C., A.L.A., Leonard Hill Ltd., to be Information Officer, The Pressed Steel Co. Ltd., Cowley, near Oxford.

CHESTER.—Miss C. E. Chester, A.L.A., Central Lending Librarian, Somerset Co.L., to be Senior Assistant Librarian, Oxford College of Technology.

CROWE.—Mr. A. J. Crowe, F.L.A., Deputy Librarian, Brierley Hill P.L., to be Librarian, Wednesbury P.L.

DONALDSON.—Mr. D. Donaldson, A.L.A., Chief Assistant, Perth and Kinross Co.L., to County Library Hq., Moray Co.L.

DUFF.—Mr. R. S. F. Duff, A.L.A., Librarian, Borough Polytechnic, to be Librarian, Research Group of May & Baker Ltd.

EAGLE.—Mr. R. S. Eagle, F.L.A., Branch Librarian, Nottingham P.L., to be Assistant, Board of Trade Library.

GADSBY.—Miss B. Gadsby, A.L.A., Regional Librarian, Saxmundham Region, East Suffolk Co.L., to be Deputy Librarian, Hinckley P.L.

GUNTON.—Mr. D. Gunton, A.L.A., Regional Librarian, Regional Library, Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, to be Library Adviser, British Council, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

HOPTROUGH.—Mr. H. S. Hoptrough, A.L.A., District Technical Librarian, Nottinghamshire Co.L., to be Tutor-Librarian, Doncaster Technical College.

JONES.—Mrs. M. C. Jones, A.L.A. Regional Librarian, Bodmin, Cornwall Co.L., to be Regional Librarian, Marlborough, Wiltshire Co.L.

KENNEDY.—Miss C. Kennedy, M.A., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Nuffield College, Oxford, to be Librarian.

LAMPTEY.—Mr. G. C. O. Lamprey, A.L.A., Chief Assistant, Library, Kumasi College of Technology, to be Librarian, College of Administration, Achimota, Accra.

MILNE.—Mr. R. D. Milne, F.S.A.(Scot.), Librarian and Curator, Peterhead P.L., to be Librarian and Curator, Inverness P.L.

PARKER.—Mr. J. S. Parker, A.L.A., Pudsey District Librarian, West Riding Co.L., to be Librarian, British Council, Thailand.

RICHARDSON.—Mr. W. D. Richardson, B.A., F.L.A., Glenelg Regional Librarian, Glenelg Regional Library, Hamilton, Victoria, Australia, to be City Librarian, Toowoomba, Queensland.

ROBERTS.—Miss L. H. Roberts, A.L.A., Reference Librarian, West Bromwich P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Ripley, Derbyshire Co.L.

SHARP.—Mr. J. R. Sharp, F.L.A., Senior Indexer, Aslib Research Project and Information Retrieval, College of Aeronautics, to be Assistant Librarian and Information Officer, British Nylon Spinners Ltd., Pontypool.

## Appointments Vacant

**Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in public libraries demanding Registration Qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised in the General or Clerical Divisions of the National Scales or in accordance with the Miscellaneous Salary Scales.**

### BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC,

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The Governors of the Polytechnic invite applications from properly qualified and experienced candidates for the post of Librarian which will become vacant on the 1st March, 1961. The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the Polytechnic Library which has over eight thousand volumes and which provides lending and reference facilities. Familiarity with some of the subjects taught at the Polytechnic is desirable but not essential.

The salary scale for the post is £900 per annum rising by annual increments of £50 to a maximum of £1,150 per annum. Consideration will be given to previous experience in similar posts when the commencing salary is assessed. The staff of the Polytechnic contribute to the London County Council Superannuation Scheme. In addition to the usual public holidays the Librarian is allowed three weeks annual vacation.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

FREDK. J. PACKER.

Clerk to the Governing Body.

(continued on page 66)

*Contributions and communications (including advertisements) should be sent to the Editor, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, by the 15th of the month preceding that of publication (Tel. Eus. 5856 ext.9)*

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Applications are invited from men and women with appropriate qualifications and experience for appointment as County Librarian. Salary: J.N.C. Scale "B" £1,485—£1,670. Travelling and subsistence allowances in accordance with the County's scale.

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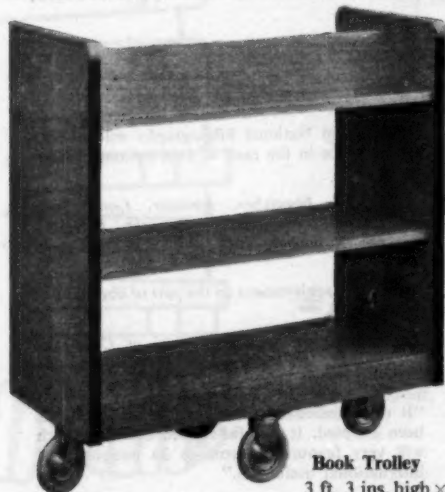
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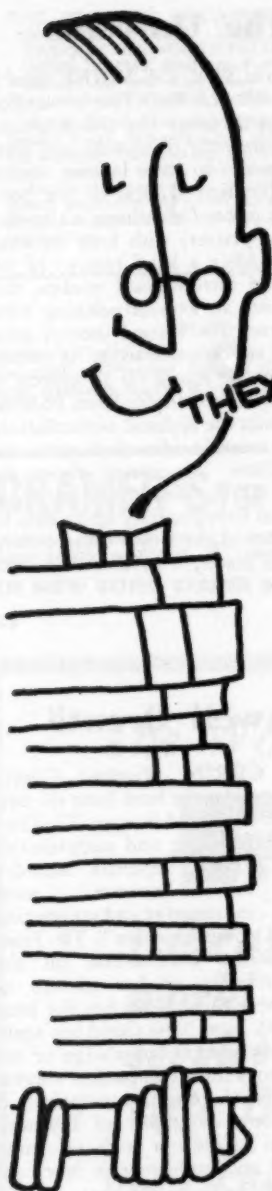
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